NOTICE OF SALE.—W[illegible]

MORTGAGE SALE.—Whereas [illegible]

STATE OF ILLINOIS, County of Cook, ss.—Circuit Court of Cook County, [illegible]

MORTGAGEE'S SALE.—Where[illegible]

MASTER'S SALE.—Circuit Court of Cook County. [illegible]

EXECUTORS' SALE.—The Low Pressure Steamer MICHIGAN, [illegible]

Detroit, January 11th, 1861.

OAK ORCHARD ACID SPRINGS.

These Springs are situated in the Valley of the Oak Orchard Creek, in the town of Alabama, Genesee County, N. Y. [illegible]

NOTICE.—We have this day sold our entire stock of Hardware, Cutlery, &c., to Mr. John S. Buchanan, [illegible]

Chicago, Jan. 11, 1861. HONORE, HALL & CO.

JOHN S. BUCHANAN, (Successor to Honore, Hall & Co.) IMPORTER AND JOBBER OF HARDWARE & CUTLERY, RAILROAD FURNISHING GOODS, [illegible] No. 31 Lake street, Chicago, Ill.

JOSEPH H. TUCKER, (Late of the firm of Tucker, Randolph & Carter.) COMMISSION MERCHANT, No. 8 Board of Trade Buildings, Chicago, Ill.

Chicago Tribune.

TUESDAY, JANUARY 29, 1861.

YOUNG MEN'S MEETING.

The meeting of the young men of Chicago in favor of maintaining the Union and Constitution *as they are*, which was adjourned on Friday evening subject to the call of the Committee, will be held in Metropolitan Hall this evening, commencing at half-past seven o'clock. There will undoubtedly be a full house. The gallery will be reserved for ladies and gentlemen accompanying them.

INDICTMENT OF EX-SECRETARY FLOYD.

It will be seen by our dispatches from Washington that the Grand Jury of the District Court have taken initiatory steps looking to the indictment of that arch traitor and swindler, John B. Floyd. There are three distinct charges enumerated in the indictment, and they will probably be passed upon by the Grand Jury to-day.

KANSAS ADMITTED.

The House of Representatives yesterday agreed to the Senate's amendment to the Kansas admission bill by a decided vote, and it only wants the signature of the President to make it a law. That it will undoubtedly have.

SECESSION AT OUR DOOR.

The bill now before the Legislature to amend our City Charter, changes the time for holding the Municipal election from March to May, and provides that the present City officers shall hold over until their successors shall have been elected. Mayor Wentworth does not like this, and he threatens to get up a piece of practical secession here at home, by vacating, or seceding from, the office on the 19th day of March. We are not aware that his honor will encounter any very violent opposition should he undertake to carry his threat into execution, or that the people will be inconsolable on account of his retirement. The secret of the matter, is this: Wentworth wants the public to believe that he has been living up to the motto, "Liberty and Economy" during his municipal year; and as he has been kiting over to his successor in office a large amount of indebtedness which he ought to have paid or provided for, a continuance in his office until May would throw his own sins upon his own shoulders, and his precious system of humbuggery would be exposed. Having set this nice little trap for his successor, he has no idea of being caught in it himself; therefore he declares he will not meet the responsibility of his own acts, but will leave the office on the 19th of March.

In regard to this indebtedness which he is kiting over to the next administration, a large proportion of it is due to the poor laboring men of the city. These men, Wentworth has put off with city scrip, payable the 1st of May next, bearing ten per cent interest. Meanwhile, the Wentworthian system of kiting having placed the city credit at a low ebb, the poor laborers have gone on the street with their scrip and sold it for whatever they could get—say from sixty-five to eighty cents on the dollar. Had it not been in the power of the city to have raised the money for these men, there would be some apology for thus treating them out of a portion of their wages. But there is no such plea to be urged. P. F. W. Peck, Esq., we are credibly informed, offered to lend the money to the city to pay its workmen, at ten per cent. interest; but as it would have exposed the Mayor's favorite humbug to have performed this honest act towards laboring men, he refused to accept the proposition. The city, therefore, is saddled with an additional amount of interest, for all of the scrip that has been issued is dated back, while those who have labored for it have been practically cut down in their wages by the shave they have been compelled to submit to on the scrip.

Mr. Wentworth's "economy" costs the city an immense amount of money. In the first year of his Mayoralty he destroyed three hundred thousand dollars in bonds, and the debt for which they would have provided, at seven per cent interest, has been kited along ever since at a much higher rate. Again, in the second year of Mr. Haines' administration, he prevented the issue of the same amount of bonds, making that additional debt also; and in this second year of his own administration, he has not issued that amount of bonds, and the debt goes kiting. Here are three hundred thousand dollars of our floating indebtedness, all of which is kited from year to year on such terms as can be made, costing the city, annually, we are told, but little, if any, short of sixteen per cent per annum. If the bonds had been issued in accordance with the city charter, which was prevented by the Wentworthian policy, the rate of interest would only be seven per cent. What with this additional nine per cent interest on three hundred thousand dollars, the extra interest upon the scrip issued during his present administration by Wentworth, and the amount lost upon that scrip by those to whom it was paid, we are safe in saying that the city has never had so expensive an administration as the present one, notwithstanding the Common Council has refused to order any improvements whatever. No wonder Wentworth desires to secede. It is quite time.

THE CITY CHARTER.

There are now two bills before the Legislature, or there will be two before to-morrow, for amending our City Charter. One of these bills has been placed before the readers of the TRIBUNE, and if we may judge of public opinion from the uniform expression that has come to our own ears, we are safe in saying that, in the main, it gives general satisfaction. There are a few provisions which may require additional guards and restrictions against the abuse of power, a very few which, perhaps, had better be omitted entirely, such, for example, as taking from the people the right of electing the City Attorney, and conferring upon the Mayor the power of appointing that officer. Some of the first named objections, we learn, have already been obviated in committee, and additional [illegible] of the bill by those who are giving their attention to the subject, we doubt not will make it entirely acceptable to the great mass of our citizens.

The other bill emanates from Mayor Wentworth. For some reason best known to himself, he has kept it back until the beginning of the session of the Legislature, and at this late day he has sent it to Springfield without permitting the people to know anything of its contents. It has not yet appeared in his own paper, nor has he submitted it to a public meeting of the citizens. We thought the framers of the other bill had failed in this respect; but they have done infinitely better than Mr. Wentworth, for they had theirs introduced at the beginning of the session of the Legislature, and had it printed and presented to the people of Chicago some days ago. In regard to this matter, we present the following communications:

Editors Chicago Tribune:

I perceive that the Aldermen of Chicago have had a special session for the purpose of hearing read certain amendments to the city Charter prepared by Mr. Wentworth, in which he contemplates a change of the Boards of Water and Sewerage Commissioners, the erection of a Board of Public Works, and an enabling act to borrow at least half a million dollars, a change in the manner of electing the City Attorney, abolishing the office of Treasurer, erecting a new office of Auditor, providing for selling the City Hospital, &c. &c., and yet in his his message calls them "*only restrictive amendments.*" It does not appear that these amendments are to be printed and laid before our citizens for their examination. They may be all right, but no man is sufficient to take upon himself the responsibility of getting up a law and procuring its passage through the State Legislature, affecting so materially the interests of our city, without first submitting the same to public inspection. Indeed, judging by the lateness of its production, by the once reading the same in the Council, and not laying it over and printing, which, by the Charter, any one Alderman had the right to demand,—it would seem as though this was exactly what was intended, that the great mass of the community, the tax-payers of the city, are to be treated as not worthy of any consideration in the matter.

Now, for one, I protest against it, and demand of our members of the Legislature that they suffer no amendment or alteration of our City Charter to be passed until after it has been submitted to the public.

A TAX-PAYER.

Editors Tribune:

While the new City Charter which you have published contains many provisions worthy of adoption, it embraces some which ought not to pass without notice. Among these we may note:

1. That Section 68 gives to the Board of Public Works unlimited power of taxation without appeal or redress. The rate has heretofore been limited to two per cent. for special assessments, and to three per cent. for all taxes for each year. Do the people of Chicago desire such a change?

2. Section 34 gives said Board the right to grant permits to use the streets in *any manner*. Under this permission the right may be granted to lay down a railroad track in any street in the city, and keep it there forever, with no appeal nor redress.

3. Section 1 adds Bridgeport and Holstein to the city. Do the inhabitants of those places or the citizens of Chicago desire the city limits to be changed, and if so when did they demand it?

4. If alterations in these points are to be made, will our representatives at Springfield see that it be submitted to a vote of the people, or will they put it in force "from and after its passage," as provided in Sec. 8th?

By calling attention to these points you will much oblige A TAX PAYER.

FROM SPRINGFIELD.

Senate without a Quorum.

AN AVALANCHE OF BILLS IN THE HOUSE.

FEES OF CLERKS.

Governor Yates and Commissioners to Washington.

THE PRESIDENTIAL JOURNEY TO WASHINGTON.

[Special Dispatch to the Chicago Tribune.]

SPRINGFIELD, Ill., Jan. 28, 1861.

NO QUORUM.

No quorum appearing in the Senate this morning, the body adjourned until 2 o'clock, and under the same circumstances adjourned this afternoon until to-morrow at 10 o'clock.

AN AVALANCHE OF BILLS.

In the House during the forenoon upwards of ninety bills were introduced, read twice and appropriately referred. Several were of local and some are of general importance. Among them these: For an Act in regard to Surveyors in Cook County; for an Act to incorporate the Citizens' Insurance Company of Chicago; for an Act regulating the inspection of flour in the city of Chicago; for an Act to transcribe certain records in Cook County; for an Act to tax and license billiard tables; for an Act to amend an Act concerning change of venue; for an Act to improve the State Library; for an Act to incorporate the Rockford Gas Company; for an Act to declare and establish days of grace; for an Act to enforce the payment of rent; for an Act to erect permanent landmarks; for an Act to amend the laws concerning evidence; for an Act to incorporate the Chicago and Crystal Lake Ice Company; for an Act to amend the interest laws of this State; for an act to provide for the sale of the Governor's mansion; for an act to incorporate the Young Men's Church Association of Chicago.

By Mr. Haines of Lake, for an Act to amend the law concerning fees and salaries. This bill proposes to cut down the fees for recording from 10c. to 7c. per one hundred words. By Mr. Scammon of Cook, for an Act to reduce the compensation of the Clerks of the Courts of Cook county. This bill proposes to fix the salaries of all Clerks of Courts in Cook county at $3,000. It will probably be amended so as to include all counties in the State and become a law.

The important Railroad bills are beginning to make their appearance, and to-day Mr. Brown of Cook introduced a bill for an act to incorporate the Chicago & St. Louis R. R. Co. All this was done and much other routine gone through with, but no quorum being present, the House adjourned until to-morrow at 9 o'clock.

ABOUT COMMISSIONERS TO WASHINGTON.

Gov. Yates received on Saturday last dispatches from the Governors of one or more States, consulting him in regard to the propriety of sending a committee of five from each State, to be appointed by the Governor thereof, to meet in Washington early in February. Gov. Yates gave an emphatic negative to the proposition, so far as he was concerned, and in doing so he is supposed to have reflected the opinions of Mr. Lincoln either expressed or implied. The movement is said to have originated in Tennessee.

The *Journal* this morning states that Mr. Lincoln, together with his family, will leave here *en route* for Washington on the 11th of February, proceed to Indianapolis, Columbus, Pittsburgh, Cleveland, Albany, New York, Philadelphia, Harrisburg and Baltimore, and arrive at Washington by the 20th. We learn in addition to this, that he will be accompanied by Col. Edward V. Sumner of the first Cavalry, and Major Hunter of St. Louis, both of the U. S. Army, hence to Washington.

The country will be glad to learn that Mr. Lincoln is looking remarkably well and that he is in fine health and spirits. No decision will be made as to who else than Messrs. Seward and Bates will compose the Cabinet until his arrival at Washington. Great regret is expressed among Republicans at the condition of affairs in Ohio, which is likely to prevent Mr. Chase's taking the Treasuryship under Mr. Lincoln.

MEMBERS RETURNING.

9 P. M.—Members are returning to-night in such numbers as to pretty nearly insure a quorum to-morrow morning.

PLENIPO FROM TENNESSEE.

Gen. Jno. B. Rogers of Tenn. came here to-day. He brings letters to Mr. Lincoln, and is to have an interview to-morrow morning. The declared object of his mission is to represent the state of public sentiment in Tennessee, and pledge it to the Union, which he does with emphatic terseness. The supposition is that he comes to suggest the name of some one of the patriots of that State for a Cabinet appointment.

A LEGISLATIVE ESCORT.

A project seems to be gaining ground here, to-day, no less than that the General Assembly of Illinois will, in a body, accompany Mr. Lincoln as far as Indianapolis. The committee recently from the Indiana Legislature is known to have urged the step. It is very doubtful whether the opposition would consent.

Important from Persia.

NEW YORK, Jan. 28.—A Constantinople letter of Dec. 31st in the *World*, records the utter rout of the main Persian army, 60,000 strong, by a large force of Turks, the greater part being killed and taken prisoners. This may perhaps cause the overthrow of the Persian dynasty.

Affairs at the National Capital.

[Special Dispatch to the Cincinnati Gazette.]

WASHINGTON, Jan. 28.

IMPORTANT MEETING.

Messrs. Douglas, Seward, Crittenden and Dixon held an important meeting last night on compromise. Crittenden says he has great hopes of its results. It is believed a modification of the Crittenden resolutions will be agreed on.

The Southern Justices of the Supreme Court are consulting as to a resignation. A special message is expected from Buchanan on Tuesday.

It is doubted here whether the District Attorney draws any indictment on the presentation made by the Grand Jury yesterday, of ex-Secretary Floyd.

A Treasury draft in favor of the Pensacola Navy Agent for a large amount has been countermanded, because of resistance to the Government at that point.

Russell, it is believed, will get clear, on a special act of Congress passed two years ago, exempting witnesses from criminal trial who appear before Congressional committees. The District Attorney admits the validity of the plea.

The Post Master at Milwaukee is about to be removed for dishonoring the credit of the Government.

IMPORTANT EDITORIAL.

The *Constitution* this morning inquires: Who seriously doubted the readiness of England to recognize the Southern Confederacy the moment it becomes a *de facto* government? and adds: "Will England stand idly by whilst Southern ports are blockaded, or will she assist the South to maintain her safety?"

The basis of this declaration is Palmerston's speech, reflecting also, it is believed, the views of the British legation here.

P. S. The postmaster at Milwaukee has been removed to-day.

SECOND DISPATCH.

WASHINGTON, Jan. 27.

LOUISIANA.

The secession of Louisiana excites no surprise. It was fully expected. Slidell and Benjamin will leave to-morrow.

MARYLAND.

The action of Gov. Hicks in appointing Commissioners on the part of Maryland to the 4th of February Conference, is violently resisted by the secessionists, who say he has exceeded his powers. There will be a severe contest in that State shortly.

VIRGINIA SECESSIONISTS.

A counter manifesto against the Virginia Secessionists will shortly be issued by Crittenden, Douglas, Millson, Harris, Clemens, and others, stating that at no time during the present Congress has the prospect for an adjustment of our difficulties been so bright as at the present moment.

MARYLAND COMMISSIONERS.

The Commissioners appointed by Gov. Hicks of Maryland, in response to the invitation of Virginia for a Conference on the 4th of February, are all well-known conservatives.

PORT PICKENS.

News from Port Pickens is awaited with much anxiety. It is believed that an immediate attack would be made as soon as the destination of the Brooklyn should be known.

A TRAITOR DISCHARGED.

A man named Martin employed in the Washington Navy Yard, has been discharged for divulging certain military secrets to confederates in Virginia.

GROW'S RESOLUTIONS OF INQUIRY.

The House became considerably excited yesterday on Grow's motion, instructing the Committee of Five to inquire whether any organization hostile to the Government exists in the District of Columbia. A fierce debate ensued, in which Mr. Kunkle of Maryland declared that such a resolution was a reflection on his State. It finally passed.

It is understood there is abundant evidence to show the existence of such a conspiracy.

FLOYD'S RESIGNATION.

Floyd's indictment surprises no one. While Governor of Virginia, it is said, he was noted for loose conduct, and it can be shown that he obtained large profits on contracts awarded by him to Government contractors.

[Special dispatch to the Cincinnati Commercial.]

WASHINGTON, Jan. 27, 1861.

Gov. Morgan's (N. Y.) recommendation to appoint Commissioners to meet Maryland and Virginia here on February 4th, excites great hopes among Union men. Also, Rhode Island's repeal of its Personal Liberty bill, is hailed as a good omen.

Saturday's proceedings in the House were not very important; but there was a significant Union speech from Gilmer of North Carolina a highly fair and conciliatory. The disposition to do something is spreading among Republicans. The New Mexico proposition may pass. If it gets through the House, it is said that Crittenden, who despairs of his resolutions, will support it in the Senate.

The news from Virginia is very encouraging. Letters received here this morning say that the Union feeling is increasing hourly. Even in Eastern Virginia, Union poles have been erected.

The Post Office Department has sent letters to leading postmasters in seceding States, asking whether they will hold themselves responsible to this Government for the postage collected. Those who answer in the negative will have their offices discontinued.

Last night a private conference of about forty of the most prominent conservative men from all parts of the country took place at the Columbian Hotel. A free interchange of opinion was had, and concert of action determined upon, which may materially improve the aspect of political affairs. Lots on Capitol Hill have been rented by Scott for erecting quarters and stabling for cavalry from West Point.

The sloop of war Brooklyn, with two artillery companies from Fort Monroe on board, sailed on Thursday afternoon with sealed orders, probably for Pensacola. A portion of the home squadron at Vera Cruz has also been ordered home, probably for the same place.

Breckinridge has constituted the special Senate Committee on Morrill's Tariff bill, so as to give one majority to the Protectionists, thus securing a report in favor of the bill. It will come up this week.

It is still confidently asserted by those claiming to know, that Lincoln will issue some manifesto, intended to give peace to the country after the counting of the Electoral votes. The Boston Union Committee called on Seward, who expressed himself hopeful of a settlement which will allay sectional animosities. Six States will be represented in the Southern Secession Convention at Montgomery, Ala., February 4th. It will probably adjourn to meet February 25th, so as to give time to Virginia and other States to join the movement. This is a good sign, as every delay helps kill secession. The continued firm and patriotic course of Gov. Hicks, who stands as a breakwater between Maryland and disunion, excites the warmest admiration of all lovers of the country, and draws down upon him the fierce wrath of the secessionists.

Acting Postmaster-General King writes to John C. Noble, Postmaster of Paducah, Ky., that the reason of his removal was he had announced himself devoutly in favor of disunion; and it is not considered prudent to retain in service of the Government, men openly seeking its overthrow. Noble was one of Holt's appointments and removed by him some weeks since. The same rule is to be applied elsewhere. Kentucky disunionists, Breckinridge, Powell, Stevenson, Burnett, &c., are taken aback by the reluctant disposition of the Legislature.

The disunionists are working hard. Holt is scared, and is making all preparations to defend the Capitol. New Orleans is to be declared a free port. The European Governments are expected to recognize its independence. The United States never can consent.

A clerk in the Land Office, named Heuston, of Ohio, resigned some time ago. Five one hundred and sixty acre land warrants, in his charge, are missing. Three other warrants, in charge of another clerk, discharged yesterday, are also missing. Floyd's case is terrible. The amount of his acceptance is enormous. Some are now due in New England Banks, belonging to manufacturing people. Montgomery's proposition to Congress to resign amounts to nothing.

☞ The Boston *Traveller* has this paragraph about a sensible Southerner.

"A gentleman hailing from Charleston, S. C., was in this city yesterday, on his first visit, as he expressed it, to a 'foreign' State, a fact which his Northern acquaintances most strenuously denied. He expressed the opinion with some energy that both sections of the country, North and South, were making fools of themselves. In speaking of Charleston, he said we had no idea of the excitement which existed there, but added that there was any amount of humbug also."

SUICIDE.—A man named Samuel D. Sprigg, a citizen of Huntsville, Schuyler county, in this State, committed suicide on the 15th inst., by hanging himself in his barn. He was a highly esteemed citizen of Huntsville.

MAMMOTH HOGS.—On Thursday last we saw two mammoth hogs at the railroad depot, for which Messrs. Otis & Blanden paid $83 as they stood alive. After being killed and dressed, one weighed 700 pounds and the other 616 pounds. Before dressing, the largest one measured six feet and ten inches around the body; after being dressed, it measured eight feet from tip to tip. They were said to be two years old, of a cross with the Suffolk breed, and were raised by Richard Simpkins. Their skin was white, clean and delicate, and the buyers hope to get at least $7 per hundred for them in Chicago.—*Marengo Journal.*

FATAL ATTEMPT TO STARVE A SNAKE.—John Tyler, who imagined he had a snake in his stomach, died at Roscopel, Wis., on the 27th ult., from starvation. He had been attempting to starve the snake out, and touched no food for twenty-seven days.

CHURCH ROBBERY.—On Friday evening of last week, some miscreants whose infamy is vastly removed in depth below that of common thieves, entered the Catholic church in this city, and rifled it of all they could lay hands on. A heavy communion set was stolen, silver candlesticks and chalices, the Priest's vesture, in all amounting in value to over $400. From appearances there must have been two or three engaged in the business. No trace, we believe, has yet been discovered of the scoundrels.—*Ottawa Republican.*

THE CITY.

Young Men's Union Meeting.

An adjourned meeting of the YOUNG MEN OF CHICAGO, who are in favor of the Union and the Constitution as they are, and opposed to all further concessions of Freedom to Slavery, will be held at Metropolitan Hall, on Tuesday evening, the 29th inst., commencing at 7½ o'clock.

At a meeting of the Committee, held last evening, the following action was taken. It was unanimously decided

To adhere to the strict terms of the call, and open the discussions of the evening to no speaker over THIRTY years of age.

The galleries are to be strictly reserved for ladies and gentlemen with ladies.

The platform is to be reserved for those designed to be included in the call, and it is desired that all such shall procure and wear the "Union Cockade."

An efficient police force will attend to preserve order throughout the evening.

Adequate preparation will be made to facilitate the receiving of signatures to the resolutions and action to be adopted.

BY ORDER OF COMMITTEE.

The Young Men's Meeting.

The adjourned meeting of the young men of our city takes place at Metropolitan Hall this evening. The following is the original call which received the signatures of over two hundred young men:

WE, the undersigned, believing our country in danger, our flag insulted, and the Constitution violated, call upon the Young Men of Chicago, of the age of thirty years, and under, who are opposed to all concessions and compromises of Freedom to Slavery, to meet with us at Metropolitan Hall, on Friday Evening, January 25th, 1861, for the purpose of inaugurating a movement for the organization of the Young men of the Nation in defence of the Constitution and the Union as they are.

The meeting which resulted from the call entirely filled the Hall, and was a most enthusiastic and stirring affair throughout. The lateness of the hour to which the speaking was carried rendered an adjournment necessary, it being deemed desirable to follow the resolutions adopted, by some form of organization. It will be seen by the call that the preparations are to be made for this, to-night.

In the published call of the Committee of Arrangements it will be seen that the galleries are to be reserved for ladies, and there doubtless will be few vacant seats.

An adequate police force is to be in attendance to preserve the strictest order.

One word of suggestion as to the speeches this evening: BE SHORT. If you have your speech written, as no one but yourself need know you have, time yourself and see how much you can read aloud in ten minutes; *two thirds* of that amount will be enough.

It will be seen that the Committee decide, and properly, to restrict the age of the speakers to the terms of the call; this will be pretty sure to bring out a new class of speakers for this occasion.

A GOOD SUGGESTION.—A correspondent suggests, as the time for advertising houses to rent for the ensuing year is near by, that the lessors append to their notices the amount of rent they wish to obtain. There is no reason why this should not be done, and it will save many persons the time and fatigue incident to long walks about the city to obtain information which could be given them in one line in the papers. In this way one can see at a glance whether house of a certain description, at a certain named rent, will suit his circumstances. It will manifestly be as much for the interest of landlord as tenant.

COSMOPOLITAN ART ASSOCIATION.—We have been informed by Mrs. M. J. Greene, the agent for this Association, that in consequence of the excitement in New York, caused by the secession movements, which have disarranged affairs somewhat, especially in the Southern States, the distribution of prizes has been postponed until some time in March, due notice of which will be given through the press. Those of our readers who have given their names to Mrs. Greene, she assures us shall all be furnished with their engravings and certificates of membership in time for the distribution.

STERLING ART PUBLICATIONS.—J. U. Finch, representing in this city the publishing house of Virtue & Co. of London, has a large list of subscribers for their celebrated issues. Nos. 18 to 20 of the steel illustrated "Piedmont and Italy" have been received; also, the "London Art Journal," the superb initial number for the year. Mr. Finch is very actively and intelligently introducing these sterling serials to a large circle of readers in our community.

ACCIDENTS.—We regret to learn that Dr. C. V. Kelly was very severely injured by being thrown from the vehicle in which he was riding on Sunday last.

Austin Brennan, a mason, at work upon some improvements at 114 Dearborn street, on Saturday, had one of his fingers cut off by being caught between two large blocks of stone.

THE UNION COCKADES.—The "red, white and blue cockades" have arrived, and will be extensively worn at the Young Men's Union Meeting this evening. They are an exceedingly neat affair, and may be procured of Jas. Roche, at the news-room near the new Post Office, who has a stock large enough to supply the city.

FUNERAL SERVICES.—The funeral of Rev. Jno. Sinclair will take place from Evanston, this afternoon, at 2 o'clock. Sermon by Rev. H. Crews. Persons intending to be present will be furnished with round trip tickets for half price, by applying to Mr. Jno. Turner or Dr. R. Tripp at the railroad station before the starting of the train.

FORGING A CHECK.—Two young men Jacob Wallack and Abram Mayer, have been held to bail for further examination for forging the signature of Ogden, Fleetwood & Co., to a check for $150, drawn on Hoffman & Gelpcke's Bank, and issuing the same to Herzog, a furrier on Lake street, in payment for goods.

COMMON COUNCIL.—No quorum last evening. A special session was held on Saturday evening and Aldermen Taft and Myers were chosen a committee to lay before the Legislature the draft of a new charter for this city. They left for Springfield yesterday morning on such errand.

DIAMOND MINIATURES.—Hesler's Diamond Miniatures are just the thing to fix at the bottom of a letter to a friend instead of your name. Try it and please your friends hugely. Two dozen on a sheet at a cost little more than to make your autograph.

SOCIETY SVEA.—The Society Svea, a Literary and Library Association of our Swedish born citizens gave a Festival and Ball at Kingsbury Hall last evening, which was a very pleasant affair. It was given for the benefit of the library.

LOST.—A beautiful little Italian greyhound, cream color, and answering to the name of "Pet." A liberal reward will be given to any one who will return him to the residence of H. S. Fitch, Esq., in brick block near corner of Pine and Peirson streets, North Side.

THE CLEVELAND LODGE FESTIVAL.—The 5th Annual Fest of Cleveland Lodge F. A. M. takes place at the Tremont House on Thursday evening. Every preparation is making for a most brilliant and successful affair.

NOTICE.—The Merchant's Association will meet this evening at seven o'clock. Let every member be present.

MERRIL LADD, Secretary.

MINISTRY AT LARGE.—I have two fine boys, German and American, to do chores and take care of horses. Apply to ROBERT COLLYER, Minister at Large, 169 Randolph St., 2d floor, from 1 to 4 P. M.

REUNITED.—The *Post* learns that Mrs. O'Neil has rejoined her husband, thus terminating the suit we have referred as in progress in the Superior Court.

FIRE.—The alarm of fire on Sunday noon was caused by the burning of a portion of a wood pile on the Milwaukee railroad depot grounds.

The State Fair Grounds.

Editors Tribune:

Although the merits of the case may be presumed to be pretty well understood, by this time, the closing sentence of Mr. Gage's recent communication, relative to the location of our next State Fair, if not meant in a spirit of dictation to yourselves, as touching your mode of conducting your columns, certainly looks to further discussion, it may be as well to point out briefly one or two important facts, judiciously omitted by Mr. Gage, and, further, to suggest a simple solution of the difficulty he advances.

First, then, the Fair should not be located at Brighton in preference to Cottage Grove, for that, in spite of Mr. G's ingenious mode of measurement, he himself admits the distance to the former is something over two miles more than to the latter, taken, even, as he suggests, from the corner of Madison & South Clark Sts., instead of the Horse Railway depot corner of Randolph and State Sts., or the Central depot—points which make the distance, in the one case double, and in the other more than twice as far to Brighton as to Cottage Grove, yielding, however, the point of distance as one of comparative minor importance, let me consider the character of the approaches to the two localities. That at Brighton is marked on the St. Louis & Alton chart as six miles from their depot at Madison St. Bridge, West; following this track to its crossing with the C. B. & Q., we cross no less than *seven* other tracks, connecting with innumerable switches, and on which at the time of my visit, this A. M., there were seven engines, switching, backing making up trains, &c., &c. Let me ask what guarantee there is against indefinite detention at these points, to irregular trains, running every half hour, as they would have to during Fair week—to say nothing of the danger of collision and other accidents, infinitely increased by the increase of irrregular trains. Then, too, it must be remembered that there is but one track on the Alton road; and what arrangement could be made to run trains both ways every half hour on one track I am not informed.

Contrast this with the spacious Central Depot, its double track and splendid appointments; and then, remembering the severe tax made even upon these, by the hosts who thronged the National Fair, decide if a single track road under such disadvantages, crossing three draw bridges, which, being low, must open at the approach of every canal boat, and with its depot remote and inaccessible to nine-tenths of the Fair visitors, decide if it give even partial satisfaction.

This is said in no spirit of depreciation of the Alton road, which, under its present able management, is fully the equal of any road running out of Chicago, *in its legitimate sphere.* But I think very few will be found ignorant enough to assume that it could successfully compete, in an extraordinary emergency, with the resources of that boast of the Northwest—the Illinois Central. And I very much doubt, indeed, if its management would be found, on consultation, after due consideration, willing to guarantee the result of such an undertaking. In truth, the extent of their facilities may be inferred from Mr. Gage's statement, that "they can carry three thousand passengers each hour of the day, and have agreed to do so at ten cents fare each way." Let us get the value of this proposition. Visitors commence going to the Fair at about 10 o'clock, and continue till about 2—say till 3, though the number admitted after 3 o'clock is inconsiderable. This gives five hours to carry visitors to the Fair in. The average daily attendance at the National Fair was 40,000 persons, and on Thursday was 60,000. Will Mr. Gage kindly compute for me at what hour the last "3,000 passengers, at ten cents fare each way" would arrive at the grounds, if the first 3,000 started at 10 o'clock, and his cars made hourly trips? If my Daboll is reliable, the last detachment who went to see the memorable Zouave drill on Thursday afternoon, if dependent on Mr. G's conveyance, would have arrived about 6 o'clock on Friday morning—early enough, certainly—for next day—but literally "a day after the Fair," for Thursday.

Of the merits of Michigan, Wabash and Indiana Avenues with all the advantages of fine, elegant buildings, fine lake views and breezes, and the shade and foliage of the grove itself; and of the character of its surroundings, the white gleaming pile of the Baptist University, the yellow shore of the noble lake, the coolness and shelter of its grand old trees, and the accomodations hard by, I do not propose to more than speak. The contrast between this and the blank open prairie at Brighton, with the torrid sun of September beaming down on the sweltering crowd, who, with flushed faces and gasping for breath, listlessly watch the panting cattle and horses, stung almost to madness by the heat and flies, or anxiously thronging the suffocatingly crowded platform, await their infintesimal opportunity for a seat in the train, and inwardly wondering "what people see in Fairs to make such a fuss about," or anathematize their stars and eyes for being such blank fools as to come. This contrast is too painful to wish to see it realized, and yet, in all seriousness, I have no doubt but it will be if the location is carried to Brighton. J.

Highland Guards—Volunteer Movement.

EDITORS TRIBUNE—DEAR SIRS:—Now that it is a settled fact that the Highland and Shields Guards have actually tendered their services in defence of the Constitution and enforcement of the laws, in case of necessity, there are a few things I wish to state in connection with the former company, (Highland Guards), and which I believe are not generally known to the community. There appears to be an antipathy among our young men to the "kilt" with which this company was formerly uniformed. Now, Sirs, this company hold themselves in readiness to adopt the uniform provided for in the Militia Bill at present before the State Legislature. The company will hereafter drill as Light Infantry, with McClellan's bayonet exercise. They have heretofore drilled as Heavy Infantry, Scott tactics. The officers of the company hold themselves in readiness to resign, and take their place in the ranks, so soon as the company is placed upon a good footing, when there will be a general election for officers.

Hoping you will give this an insertion, I remain Respectfully, yours,

A VOLUNTEER.

CHICAGO, Jan. 28, 1861.

Regular Meeting of the Board of Education.

CHICAGO, Jan. 26, 1861.

Present—Messrs. Dore, Steele, Haven, Hayes, Taft, Foster, Carpenter, Hoard, Bass and Sheahan.

Absent—Messrs. Mosely, Sturtevant, Newberry, Higginson and Ward.

The minutes of the last meeting were read and approved.

On motion of Mr. Haven, Messrs. Steele, Hoard and Dore were appointed a committee to furnish additional accommodations for the pupils of the Scammon School, with power to act.

Mr. Steele moved that Andrew's Latin Reader be adopted as a text book in the High School in place of Harkness' Second Latin Book.

Mr. Sheahan called for the yeas and nays, and the motion prevailed.

Yeas—Messrs. Haven, Foster, Carpenter, Steele, Hayes, Dore and Hoard—6.

Nays—Mr. Sheahan—1.

On motion of Mr. Foster, teachers' certificates were granted to Messrs. Samuel A. Briggs, Jno. E. Kimball and Edward C. Porter.

Dr. Foster, Chairman of the Committee on the Appointment of Teachers, reported the following appointments and transfers since the last meeting of the Board: Sarah G. Downs, re-appointed assistant in the Skinner School, Mary L. Reed re-appointed assistant in the Scammon School, Mary J. Coin appointed assistant in the Branch of the Washington School, Calista Robinson transferred from the Branch of the Washington School to the Washington School, Lizzie Skelton transferred from the Brown to the Skinner School, Kitty Craig transferred from the Skinner to the Ogden School.

Mr. Steele, Chairman of the Committee on High School, moved that Anetta Freeman and Sarah S. Lane be re-admitted to seats in the High School. Referred to the Chairman of the Committee on the High School, with power to act.

The Superintendent recommended that the vote of the Board passed Sept. 29th, 1860, respecting the union of the Grammer and Primary Departments, be rescinded, and the following provision adopted in its stead:

The Grammer and Primary Departments of each School shall be united into one organization as a *graded school*; but for convenience of designation, all divisions in the Third Reader and above shall be called Grammer Divisions, and all divisions in the Second Reader and below shall be called Primary Divisions. To take effect from the commencement of 1861.

On motion of Mr. Hoard, the foregoing resolution was concurred in.

The Superintendent reported the suspension of Henry Pool from the Scammon School, in accordance with the requirements of the seventh section of the rules.

The resignation of H. P. Bailes, teacher in the Skinner School, was received and accepted.

On motion of Mr. Carpenter, it was voted that a Head Assistant be appointed for the Jones School.

Mr. Hoard, Chairman of the Committee to investigate the manner in which the records of the Mosely School have been kept, presented a report.

On motion of Mr. Hoard, the following resolution was adopted:

Resolved, That Mr. F. A. Benham, Principal of Mosely School, be and he is hereby publicly censured by this Board for the improper manner in which he has kept the records of his School.

Adjourned. W. H. WELLS, Secretary.

The Lien Law.

At a meeting of the German Social Laborers' Society of the 10th Ward, Saturday, January 26th, 1861, the following resolutions were passed:

Resolved, To harmonize with the resolutions of the Union Club of South Chicago in all points.

Resolved, To request especially our Representatives in the Senate and Legislature to do their utmost, according to their promises, for passing the bills in reference to the Mechanics' Lien law, and the law to reform the Bank law.

By order of the German Laborers' Society of the 10th Ward.

CHICAGO, Jan. 28, 1861.

DOANE'S NEW BARREL MACHINERY.—The following are extracts from a few of the many letters of commendation being received daily:

"The new Stave Cutter works the easiest and cuts the most even, perfect flour barrel stave I ever saw. It is the first cutting machine I ever worked that does not split the ends. On Saturday last I cut 19,000. I can cut more. My staves sell for $1 00 per thousand more than I could get for those cut by Cressitt's machine before I discarded it. I saw your Head Rounder, Heading Saw and Foot Jointer at Horicon. You may send me one of each at same price Mr. Cowen paid for his."

Another letter reads:

FRIEND DOANE:—Your set of Flour Barrel Machinery is now in full blast. I am turning out 225 barrels per day. Have figured some at cost. I make the cost near eighteen cents each. Think I can reduce that when all is correctly systematized. Let me say, in a word: This machinery beats anything I ever saw for simplicity, cheapness and despatch."

See advertisement in another column, and write Wm. H. Doane, Chicago, and get his catalogue with full list of his machines. ja29-2t

☞ Brown's Bronchial and Laxative Troches—the genuine for sale at Sargeant's Drug Store, corner Randolph and State sts.

HOUSEKEEPERS.—You have, we suppose, been using DeLand & Co.'s Saleratus. How are you pleased with it? Does it not perform all that is promised? If you have made a fair trial of it, you must certainly be pleased with it. You cannot fail to observe its superiority and excellence. How much better the bread and biscuit and pastry are; and what a saving in the wear and tear of the digestive organs have been made. Are there any of our readers who are housekeeping, without De Land & Co.'s Saleratus in the kitchen? If there are any, we beg them to procure it from their grocer or storekeeper at once. Manufactured by D. B. DeLand & Co., at the Fairport Chemical Works, Fairport, Monroe Co., N. Y. Sold at wholesale by dealers in Chicago and Milwaukee.

☞ Go to John Jones's, 119 Dearborn street, and get your clothes cleaned and repaired.

☞ Glycerine Soap, Honey Soap, Poncine Soap, Sand Tablets of the best quality, at Sargeant's Toilet Soap Depot, Randolph and State street.

☞ For ANY operation upon your teeth, or for PERFECT artificial work of any desirable style, call on Dr. Albaugh, No. 58 West Randolph st. ja26-3m

☞ Call on DuBois at 103 Dearborn street, basement of Portland Block, and get your Sign Painting done cheaply. dec19-3m

☞ See advertisement of J. F. Brierly in another column. It is, as it states, something new. ja9-2t

☞ All should not fail to read the advertisement of Prof. Wood in to-day's paper. se8-ly

GAS FIXTURES.—I am daily receiving from the factories large invoices of new and beautiful patterns of French and American styles of Chandeliers, also a general stock of fixtures suitable for all kinds of buildings, which are for sale at wholesale or retail, very low, at 75 Clark St.

Jan. 21. 10d H. M. WILMARTH.

MARRIED.

In Pittsburgh on Thursday evening, 24th inst., by the Rev. S. M. Sparks, FREDERICK DICKINSON, of this city, and JULIA, daughter of Willis Boothe, Esq., of Pittsburgh.

DIED.

In this city, on Friday morning, the 25th inst., CHAS. GLIDDEN, son of Charles C. and Julia M. Chase, aged fifteen months.

In this city, yesterday morning, Mrs. ELLEN M., wife of C. A. Spring, Jr., and daughter of Rev. Samuel Spring, D. D., of East Hartford, Conn.

The funeral will be attended at the Foster House, North Clark street, at 2 o'clock this day. The friends of the family are respectfully invited to attend.

CHICAGO TRIBUNE.

Devoted to News, Commerce, Politics, Agriculture, Education, Art, Science and Literature.

PROSPECTUS FOR 1861.

POLITICAL.—The great political campaign of 1860 is closed. The battle has been fought and won, and the eagles of victory perch on the Republican banners. ABRAHAM LINCOLN has been triumphantly elected President of the United States for four years from the 4th of March, 1861.

We are entering upon a year that will be memorable in the annals of American politics. The Fire-Eaters of the Cotton States have undertaken to break up the American Union, because they are not allowed forever to rule it. The people have decreed at the ballot-box, to have the Federal Government administered according to the precepts and policy of the Fathers; and in strict accordance with the Constitution they have elected a President to execute their will. The slave-holding oligarchy refuse to submit, and have proclaimed their purpose to disrupt the Confederacy unless their demands shall be immediately complied with, which embrace the following points:

DEMANDS OF THE FIRE-EATERS.—1st, That the people of the North shall give up their convictions that Slavery is wrong, and profess to believe that it is morally and politically right. 2d, That the Constitution shall be so construed as to recognize Property in Man, and thereby Nationalize the institution of American Slavery. 3d, That the Free States shall pay for all Fugitives from labor who may escape. 4th, That all State laws against kidnapping shall be repealed. 5th, That Slavery shall be extended into all the Territories and protected by a Federal Slave Code. 6th, That the Slave traffic shall be re-opened in the District of Columbia. 7th, That a law shall be passed granting the right to slaveholders to travel and sojourn in the Free States, accompanied by their slaves.

In case of non-compliance with these terms, the Fire-Eaters threaten to secede from the Union, and set up a Southern Confederacy, reopen the African Slave Trade, and attempt to found a great slave-holding empire, by absorbing Mexico, Central America and the Islands of the Gulf. Such is the programme of the Disunionists.

In this crisis it behooves every sound patriot and friend of the Union and Constitution to stand by Lincoln's Administration, as the old Democrats stood by Gen. Jackson when assailed by South Carolina nullifiers. The free North must not be bullied nor frightened by the arrogant oligarchy into a base surrender of its dearest rights and most cherished principles.

OTHER QUESTIONS.—And there are other important matters to come before the new Administration. Among these are: Free Homesteads for the Landless; Improvements of Rivers and Harbors; Construction of a Railroad to the Pacific; Encouragement of the Manufacturing and Farming industry of the country; Retrenchment and Reform in the administration of Government; a restoration, in short, of the earlier and purer days of the Republic. On all these questions, the TRIBUNE will ever be found an earnest champion on the side of Freedom, Right and Patriotism.

GENERAL NEWS.—Chicago is the Commercial Emporium of a large portion of the Northwest, and by reason of her immense system of railroads and telegraph lines, she has become a great news centre; and we are confident that western readers can obtain their earliest information of passing events from the columns of the Chicago TRIBUNE, which is a LIVE newspaper that keeps fully up with the progress of the times.

CORRESPONDENCE.—During the coming winter one of the editors will correspond for the TRIBUNE from Washington, giving full and graphic reports of the proceedings of an exciting session of Congress.

Another of the editors will attend at Springfield and keep the people fully posted on what will be done by the Illinois Legislature. Correspondents will be employed at the Capitols of Iowa, Minnesota, Wisconsin and Indiana.

From other portions of the country and from foreign lands, we derive our intelligence from the multifarious correspondents of the Associated Press, from an immense exchange list and the letters of numerous friends.

MARKETS.—The TRIBUNE has achieved a high reputation as a Commercial paper, and in this department it possesses the confidence and enjoys the patronage of business men to a high degree. Its market reports embrace every article that the farmer or dealer can expect to find quoted in a newspaper, whether western, eastern or foreign markets. The TRIBUNE also discusses very fully, in its editorial and news columns, currency questions, Railroad, Bank and State Stocks, agricultural products of America and Europe, and all other topics connected with the material interests of our country.

AGRICULTURE.—During the coming year we shall pay particular attention to farming matters. Each issue contains a carefully prepared Agricultural article, containing a large amount of fresh and valuable information pertaining to the farm and garden. Interesting letters from "Rural," and other able Agricultural and Horticultural writers, will be published. No western newspaper devotes so much space to reports of fairs, crops, live stock, improved implements and modes of culture, and all other matters of interest to the tillers of the soil.

EDUCATION.—The cause of Education will receive due attention in our columns. And the Literary and Miscellaneous matter will be prepared with a view to making the paper a welcome family visitor, combining the agreeable and useful. In short, the purpose of the publishers is, to make the Chicago TRIBUNE so interesting and valuable that no well regulated Western family can AFFORD TO BE WITHOUT IT.

Now is the time to renew subscriptions and make up clubs for the new year. A little effort in any neighborhood will procure a list of names. People can afford to subscribe, as this is a year of abundance.

☞ Postage on the CHICAGO TRIBUNE is only half as much as on the New York or Eastern papers.

TERMS OF THE WEEKLY TRIBUNE:

Single Subscribers, in advance	$ 1.50
Four copies	5.00
Ten copies	10.00
Twenty copies (and one to getter up of club)	20.00
TERMS OF DAILY—One year	$7.00
—Six months	4.00
TERMS OF TRI-WEEKLY—One year	4.00
—Six months	2.00

☞ Money in Registered Letters may be sent at our risk. Address TRIBUNE, Chicago, Ill.

ATWOOD'S QUININE TONIC BITTERS,

The Best Aromatic Tonic Ever Offered to the Public.

RECOMMENDED BY THE FACULTY FOR ITS SUPERIOR MEDICINAL QUALITIES.

This elegant compound which has secured the confidence and endorsement of most of the leading Physicians of New England, is a combination of the Sulphate of Quinine, containing all the peculiar virtues of PERUVIAN BARK, carefully combined with various Tonics and Stomachics, and cannot fail to meet the wants of the debilitated.

It is a mild Tonic to the stomach, increasing the appetite, assisting digestion, pre-eminently good in dyspepsia, strengthening and invigorating to the digestive and nervous system after prostrating disease; and in fever and ague, or kindred complaints, its use is invaluable.

For diarrhoea, dysentery and cholera morbus, the public may rest assured there is nor can be any better general remedy.

One of the very best Physicians in Boston has said: "That it is the best preparation of Bitters that has ever been offered to the public."

Put up in half pint as well as quart bottles, in order that all may convince themselves of its superior merits. For further particulars reference is made to the printed circulars. For sale by

CHAS. H. ATWOOD

19 Central Street, Boston.

Wholesale and Retail by

J. H. REED & CO., Chicago.

no15-ood-ly

ILLINOIS SCHOOL OF TRADE.

J. DYHRENFURTH, Principal,

Corner Lake and Lasalle street, open day and evening. Life scholarship, $25. For Circulars address Principal. ja31-ly

New Advertisements.

C. H. SCRIVEN, Advertising Agent, 45 Dearborn st., is authorized to receive Advertisements for this and all the Leading Papers of the Northwest.

WANTED—A Gentleman wishes to find two rooms furnished or unfurnished with Board in a private family. Address "G." P. O. Box 4000. ja29x3t

WANTED—To exchange for Goods, four lots in the city of Chicago; also, one of the best improved farms in the State consisting of 320 acres. Inquire at 117 South Water street.

WANTED—To Rent an improved Farm, from forty to one hundred acres. Must have a good house on it, within twelve miles of Chicago, or if further near a railroad. Address "English man," at Tribune Office. ja29x3t

WANTED—A Protestant Girl, capable of doing first-class cooking, washing and ironing, in a family of three. References required. Apply at 263 Randolph street. ja29x3t

WANTED—A Canal Boat.—Wanted for cash a first-class Canal Boat suitable for carrying grain, not over three or four years old. Address P. O. Box 2183. ja29x3t

WANTED—A Wet Nurse who has lost her child. An American woman preferred. One that can come well recommended will receive good pay and find a good home. Apply at 157 Lake street, or at home 129 North Morgan street. ja29x1t

LOT WANTED.—The subscriber wishes to purchase a well situated building lot east of Dearborn and on the North Side, 40 or 50 feet front, within 10 minutes walk of Clark street Bridge. Address, with particulars, P. O. Box No. 142. ja29x3t

A RARE CHANCE FOR BUSINESS.—Wanted, a Partner with $250 to take an equal interest in a well established, honorable and good paying business. To a respectable young man with the above amount this is a rare chance. For particulars address Box 4048 P. O. ja29x3t

DOGS FOR SALE.—A splendid lot of English black and tan and Scotch Terriers, all ages and sizes, guaranteed pure breed and good ratters, to be sold cheap. Apply at 376 Ontario street, first house east of Pine. ja29-d9&1-1w

FARMS FOR SALE.—The subscribers offer for sale, at low rates, several valuable Farms in this State and in Iowa well situated near Railroad Depots. CHAMBERS, LEE & CO., 121 Lake street.

$2,000 TO $5,000 TO BE INVESTED in business. Address "BENJAMIN," Tribune Office, stating kind of business and location. ja29x1t

BOARDING.—A Lady and Gentleman or two young men wishing Rooms with Board, can be accommodated by applying at 274 Indiana street. Also, a couple of day boarders. ja29x3t

STRAYED OR STOLEN.—One Team consisting of one pair of mules, one dark bay and one dark gray color, seven and five years old, attached to a light spring wagon. It was left on Monroe street, South Side. Any one returning the same to the owner will be liberally rewarded by H. FELSENTHAL, 168 Milwaukee avenue. ja29x1t

SALESMAN WANTED—A man thoroughly acquainted with Liquors, and who can sell in the country. None but a first-class Salesman, and who can produce good references need apply, and one who can be relied on to conduct that department from a first-class Grocery House. Address Drawer 6101 Chicago P. O. ja29x1w

CAUTION.—Certificates Lost.—A few days since on the New York Central Railroad, near Buffalo, the undersigned lost, or had stolen from him, a pocket book containing money and valuable papers, among which latter were the following Certificates of Deposit in the Chicago Marine and Fire Insurance Company:—No. 1948 for $300, and No. 1949 for $350, which were endorsed in blank on the back. All persons finding the same will be liberally rewarded by returning the above to JAMES WARD, P. O. Box No. 488, Chicago. All parties are hereby cautioned against negotiating the above certificates, payment of the same having been stopped. JAMES WARD.

Chicago, Jan. 29th, 1861. ja29x3t

DISSOLUTION.—The Co-Partnership heretofore existing between Hubler, McGrath & Richards, as manufacturers of Corn Sheller, is hereby dissolved by mutual consent, and all parties indebted to said firm are hereby authorized to pay the same to Hubler & McGrath.

HUBLER & McGRATH, J. C. RICHARDS.

Lafayette, Ind., Jan. 24th, 1861. ja29x1w

LOST—On the 28th inst., a Safe Key to one of Herring's Safes. The finder will be liberally rewarded by leaving the same at the Tribune Office. ja29x2t

AMERICAN PROTESTANT ASSOCIATION.—The members of Washington Lodge No. 1 are requested to be at their Lodge Room on Wednesday evening, Jan. 30th, as business of importance will come before the meeting. Also, members of other Lodges are invited to attend.

By order, S. SIMONS, W. M. ARTHUR MARTIN, R. S. ja29x1t

YOUNG LADIES SEMINARY AND COLLEGE.

The Twelfth Semi-Annual Term of the Northwestern Female College, Evanston, will begin on MONDAY, Feb. 11th. During the past term this College was crowded with students. A few having left to teach school through the spring, have left several rooms unoccupied. Apply to the President, W. P. JONES, Evanston. ja29x2t

GRAND GALA NIGHT ON THE OGDEN SKATING POND

TUESDAY EVENING, Jan. 29, 1861,

Light Guard Band will furnish Music.

Grounds Illuminated with Greek Fire, &c. Dancing on the ice with or without skates. Pond reflooded since Saturday. Admission to non-members, 50 cents. LADIES FREE. ja29x1t

SALT. SALT.—100 TONS Rock Salt, at $7 Per Ton,

In quantities to suit purchasers. LEDUC & GIBBS, 82 and 84 South Water street, Chicago. ja26d267-1m

FOUND.—A Horse and Buggy, with two Buffalo Robes in the buggy. The owner can find the same by applying to LEWIS KREUDER, on the Elston Road, near Ward's Rolling Mill. ja29x3t

THE GREAT FIRE IN MILWAUKEE.

$300,000 Saved in Herring's Safes.

MILWAUKEE, Jan. 22, 1861.

MR. LANSING BONNELL, Agent for Herring's Safes.

DEAR SIR:—In the recent fire, which destroyed the Milwaukee City Offices, were two of Herring's Safes; one large one in the City Clerk's Office, located in the fourth story, and a smaller one, in the School Commissioner's room, in third story.

We are happy to say, notwithstanding the Safes fell so great a distance, and were subjected to such an intense heat (the one forty and the other sixty hours) that the books and papers were in a first-rate state of preservation. The only injury received was the curling of the leather binding of the books by steam.

We think, if the reputation of Herring's Safes was not fully established before this fire, that all must now be satisfied that they are what they claim to be—"FIRE PROOF."

The castors on one, and the plates on the other were melted off.

FRANCIS HUEBSCHMANN, Acting Mayor.

NELSON WEBSTER, President Board of Councillors.

GEO. D. DOUSMAN, City Clerk.

JONATHAN FORD, Superintendent of Schools.

"Herring's Patent Champion Safes," though so often tested, Never Fail to save their contents. Only Depot in the West at 40 State street.

HERRING & CO., 40 State street.

de11'60-ly2dpg

2,000 DOZ. KEROSENE CHIMNIES

500 GROSS KEROSENE WICKS,

10 NEW PATTERN LAMPS,

Just received at the

LAMP & OIL EMPORIUM,

No. 122 Clark Street.

au30-c96-6m1stp CHAS. L. NOBLE.

LADIES' FURS.

RUSSIAN SABLE,

Mink, Stone Martin, and Fitch

CLOAKS, CAPES, VICTORINES, MUFFS, CUFFS, GLOVES, MITTENS, &C.

Low-priced Furs of every description.

Children's Goods in Great Variety.

Gentlemen's Fur Caps, Mufflers and Gloves.

A Large Assortment of Fancy and Buffalo Robes. Our Furs are manufactured in our usual superior manner and of the very best material.

BASSETT & HAMMOND, 122 Lake street, corner of Wells.

no19d687-3m1stp

DISSOLUTION—The Co-Partnership heretofore existing between James M. Cammon and James M. Plumsted, under the firm name of M. Cammon & Plumsted, is this day dissolved. The undersigned will continue the business of the late firm, and is alone authorized to settle the business of the firm from this date. JAMES M. CAMMON.

Chicago, January 24, 1861. ja25x3t

SPECIAL NOTICE.

We would respectfully inform the friends and customers of

I. M. Singer & Co.,

That we will REMOVE our Sewing Machine Office on the first February, from the old stand 66 Lake street, to the new and elegant store,

No. 50 Clark Street, Under the Sherman House.

ja26d265-2w JAMES BOLTON, Agent.

GROVER & BAKER'S

Noiseless

FAMILY SEWING MACHINES.

$40 AND UPWARDS.

No. 115 Lake Street, Chicago, Ill.

[ja1'61-ly1stp]

GIFFARD'S PATENT

Self-Acting Water Injector,

FOR FEEDING BOILERS

Having been appointed the Manufacturer's Sole Agents in this section for sale of above, we invite the attention of interested parties to its examination, and are now prepared to fill orders promptly.

WALWORTH, HUBBARD & CO., 32 Lake street.

de17d88-3m

CHICAGO TYPE FOUNDRY AND PRINTERS' WAREHOUSE,

20 Washington Street, Chicago.

The subscriber is prepared to furnish TYPE in large or small quantities, made from a superior quality of metal, for either cash or approved paper. He is also supplied with a large stock of Presses, Ink, Wood Type, and every thing necessary for a complete Printing Office. A new Specimen Book is now ready for delivery and will be sent to printers wishing to order, on application. [illegible] Treasurer.

Amusements.

McVICKER'S THEATRE, Madison street, between State and Dearborn.

TUESDAY EVENING, January 29th, Third and Last Week of the Favorite Actress, KATE DENIN RYAN. Production of the Romantic Play, in Five Acts, entitled

THE WOMAN IN WHITE,

Dramatized from Wilkie Collins' intensely exciting novel, published in "Harper's Weekly," and pronounced by the Press wherever it has been performed as the "Most interesting drama of the day." It will be placed before the public in the same manner in all productions in this Theatre, with the following powerful cast:

Laura Fairlie .... Kate Denin Ryan.

Anne Catherick (her counterpart) ....

Marian Halcom .... Mrs. Ada Plunket.

Sir Percival Glyde .... Mr. Prior.

Count Fosco .... Mr. Rainforth.

Walter Hartright .... Mr. Myers.

Mr. Fairlie .... Mr. Hann.

The action of the play is supposed to occupy a period of two years, the third act will end with the

FOUR VISIONS OF THE NOVEL.

Death by Pestilence! Death by Indians! Death by Shipwreck! Walter, at the Tomb of Laura!

The performance will conclude with a GRAND PAS DE DEUX by the GALE SISTERS.

BRITISH CONSULATE, 12 La Salle street, Chicago, January 28, 1861.

The relatives of an Englishman named Sampson who was for some years in the employ of Messrs. Watson & Hewitt of Melbourne, Australia, are requested to communicate with me. J. EDWARD WILKINS.

☞ Country papers are requested to notice this. ja29x1w

TABLEAUX, FAIR AND FESTIVAL.

There will be a Grand Exhibition of Tableaux at BRYAN HALL,

Also, Fair and Festival on Tuesday and Wednesday Evenings, January 29th, and 30th, for

The Benefit of the South Western City Mission,

(One of the most important Missions of the city,) of which Rev. Isaiah Rider has charge.

☞ Dinners will be served on both days from 12½ to 3 o'clock, P. M.

KINGSBURY HALL.

WYMAN!

ONE WEEK MORE,

Commencing MONDAY EVENING, Jan. 21st, giving his

INIMITABLE EXHIBITIONS

Every Night this week. Also, Saturday Afternoon for Families and Children.

Admission, 25 cents. Children, 15 cents.

☞ See Programmes. ja21x6t

CHURCH'S GREAT PAINTING,

THE HEART OF THE ANDES,

ON VIEW AT NO. 109 LAKE STREET.

From 9 A. M. to 5 P. M., and 7 to 9 P. M.

Admission 25 cents.

Visitors are requested to bring their Opera Glasses.

ja15-d361-1m

FIFTH ANNUAL FESTIVAL —OF— CLEVELAND LODGE NO. 211 A. F. & A. M.,

Will be given at the

TREMONT HOUSE,

Thursday Evening, Jan. 31, A. L. 5861, A. D. 1861.

COMMITTEE OF ARRANGEMENTS:

Nathan W. Huntley, Alexander G. Gray, Wiley M. Egan, Ira Goddard, Edward Hamilton, J. D. Perkins, William Stewart.

Members of the Fraternity are requested to appear in Masonic Costume.

Tickets may be procured of any member of the Committee of Arrangements, and at the Tremont House.

Price of Tickets .... $3.00.

Orchestra, Light Guard Band. ja8-d88-5w

BRYAN HALL.—Clark street, Opposite the Court House, Chicago, Ill.

Eminent musicians pronounce this Hall unsurpassed by any Hall in the Union in in its

Acoustics and General Appointments.

It will seat 500 more persons than any other Hall in the city—by accurate count and report of CARTER & BAUER, Architects.

The main Audience Room is on the first floor, the entrance being on Clark street, the greatest thoroughfare in the city, opposite Court House Square, yet the Hall being retired, quiet is secured in the room.

Ample ingress and egress—20 feet of doorway to Clark street and Court Place.

The Hall contains the Healy National Gallery, valued at $50,000, and purchased of Geo. P. A. Healy, who was commissioned by Congress to paint a series of Presidential portraits for the White House. This Gallery contains the identical great picture for which the gold medal was awarded at the Paris Exposition in 1855, "Webster in reply to Hayne," and portraits of all the Presidents to Lincoln inclusive, as well as of many other illustrious Americans, by Healy.

There is a spacious Lower Hall for Fairs, Festivals, Balls, and the like. It is provided with dressing rooms, a kitchen, cooking stove, numerous tables, &c., &c.

Both Halls, or either, can be rented for Concerts, Lectures, Exhibitions, Balls and the like. For application to THOS. BARBOUR BRYAN, Office in the Building.

no17'60-ly

YOUNG MEN'S ASSOCIATION LECTURES,

Commencing Thursday Evening, November 15th, 1860,

AT METROPOLITAN HALL.

Series to consist of Twelve Lectures by the following gentlemen

BAYARD TAYLOR, Esq. Rev. T. L. CUYLER, GEORGE W. CURTIS, Esq. JOHN B. GOUGH, Esq. Prof. A. D. UPSON. Hon. HORACE GREELEY. Hon. JOHN W. FOSTER. Dr. J. G. HOLLAND. Prof. E. L. YOUMANS. Prof. C. C. CONYAN. Hon. H. J. RAYMOND. Rev. A. L. STONE.

Tickets may be had at the Book Stores of S. C. Griggs & Co. and D. B. Cooke & Co., and at the store of J. F. Knowles under the Hall, at the Richmond House, Tremont House, Briggs House, and at the Library at the Rooms of the Association in Portland Block, and of the members of the Committee.

Henry V. Bishop, Jr., Chas. L. Thomas, and Chas. F. Kellogg, Lecture Committee.

HENRY W. BISHOP, Jr., Chairman.

J. B. SHAY'S

GREAT CLOSING OUT SALE,

Commencing Monday, January 28th,

FOR TWENTY DAYS ONLY.

His Mammoth Stock of

DRY GOODS,

AT PANIC PRICES,

TO MAKE ROOM FOR SPRING STOCK.

Nos. 163 and 165 Lake Street,

AND

38 LA SALLE STREET.

ja28d943-2w

GREAT VICTORIA BRIDGE OPEN.—This immense iron structure, nearly two miles in length, (the longest in the world) erected across the

RIVER ST. LAWRENCE,

At Montreal, at a cost of Six-and-a-Half Millions of Dollars, to connect the Eastern and Western Divisions of the

Grand Trunk Railway of Canada,

Is now open for public traffic. This road of nearly 1,100 miles in length, is operated under

ONE MANAGEMENT FROM DETROIT, MICH., TO PORTLAND, ME.

And there is only

ONE CHANGE OF CARS

From Chicago or the Mississippi River to Portland or Boston. Quickest and most convenient route for travel between the South and West, and Canada and New England. Passengers and freight booked through to all parts of Canada and the New England States; also to and from

CHICAGO AND LIVERPOOL,

And the Continent of Europe, at considerably reduced rates, by the only regular weekly line of UNITED STATES AND EUROPEAN MAIL STEAMERS running from Portland every Saturday, and from Liverpool every Thursday throughout the year. For further particulars apply to WALTER SHANLY, General Manager, Montreal.

JAMES WARRACK, General Western Agent, No. 12 Lake street, Under the Adams House, Chicago, Ill.

UNITED STATES MAIL.—Only Weekly Line to

GLASGOW, LONDONDERRY AND LIVERPOOL.

And all the principal cities of Great Britain and the Continent of Europe, calling at Derry, Ireland.

THE MONTREAL MAIL

Ocean Steamship Company's

First-class full power Clyde built steamers in connection with the GRAND TRUNK RAILWAY of Canada, sail every Saturday from Portland, carrying the United States and Canada Mails and passengers:

[illegible]

Quickest, Cheapest and most Comfortable sea passage. Fare from Chicago or Milwaukee to Glasgow, Derry or Liverpool:

[illegible]

For freight or passage apply at the Company's General Offices, [illegible] JAMES WARRACK, Grand Trunk Railway Office, 12 Lake street, Under Adams House, Chicago.

CHURCH MUSIC.—It is desired to engage four singers to form a quartette choir in a Protestant Church. The Tenor must not only be a good singer, but had experience as a Leader. Address Box 4235.

NOTICE.—Whereas, my son, John S. Phillips, has been in the habit of signing my name to checks, [illegible] JOHN PHILLIPS.

Chicago, Dec. 21st, 1860. ja3x1m

WRIGHT & McCLURE, UNDERTAKERS, No. 80 Lasalle street. METALLIC COFFINS. [illegible]

CHICAGO TRIBUNE ADVERTISING SCHEDULE.

The following are the rates of Advertising in the DAILY CHICAGO TRIBUNE:

One Square, 8 lines space, 1 insertion	$ .50
One Square, each subsequent day (if $1.00)	.25
One Square, two weeks, (or $7.00)	3.00
One Square, one month, (or $3.00)	5.00
One Square, three months, (or $13.00)	12.00
One Square, six months, (or $22.00)	20.00
One Square, one year	30.00

☞ Schedule of Prices for more space than one square can be seen at the Counting Room.

☞ All Transient Advertisements to be paid for in advance.

☞ All changes charged 50 cents per Square.

RATES OF ADVERTISING IN WEEKLY TRIBUNE.

$1.00 per Square, each week, for first month.

$2.00 per Square for each subsequent month.

$20.00 per Square for one year.

Auction Sales.

BY GILBERT & SAMPSON, Auctioneers, 82 Lake street.

Superior Household Furniture at Auction.

On THURSDAY, January 31st, at 9½ o'clock, we will sell at our salesrooms, No. 82 Lake street, a fine assortment of almost every kind of Parlor, Dining Room and Bedroom Furniture, Elegant Chamber Suits with and without Marble Tops, Parlor Suits, Mahogany, Walnut and Rosewood. Also, a general assortment of Silver-plated Castors, Cake Baskets, Tea Sets, Spoons, Forks, &c., together with a great variety of Household Goods. Sale positive and without reserve.

ja28-d945-4t GILBERT & SAMPSON, Auctioneers.

BY GILBERT & SAMPSON, General Auctioneers.

TRADE SALE OF

1,300 PAIRS BOOTS AND SHOES,

MADE EXPRESSLY FOR RETAIL TRADE.

We will sell at our Salesrooms, No. 82 Lake street, on FRIDAY, February 1st, at 9½ o'clock, a large assortment of Ladies' Kid heeled and unheeled Slippers, Lace and Congress Boots of various kinds. Men's Calf and Kid Slippers, Lace and Oxford Ties, Women's Cloth Slippers, &c., &c., comprising one of the finest assortments ever offered for sale.

ja28d947-5t GILBERT & SAMPSON.

BY GILBERT & SAMPSON.

Trade Sale of

BEDSTEADS, BUREAUS AND WASHSTANDS,

At Auction.

On THURSDAY, January 31st, at 10 o'clock A. M., we will sell at our Salesrooms, No. 82 Lake Street, 120 Cherry and Maple R. C. Bedsteads; 40 Mahogany and Black Walnut Bureaus; 30 Mahogany and B. W. Washstands and Commode Washstands. Also, a large variety of assorted Furniture. To be sold in lots to suit the Trade. The attention of Country Dealers is invited to the above sale. Furniture carefully packed and shipped. Sales positive and without reserve.

ja28-d948-3t GILBERT & SAMPSON, Auctioneers.

WM. A. BUTTERS & CO., GENERAL AUCTIONEERS, 46 48 & 50 DEARBORN STREET

Directly opposite the Tremont House.

FURNITURE SALE

Every Wednesday & Saturday at 9 1-2 A. M.

DRY GOODS SALE

Every Monday at 9 1-2 o'clock

AT OUR SALESROOM.

☞ Cash advanced on Furniture, Dry Goods, Boots and Shoes, &c.

BY WM. A. BUTTERS & CO.,

Private Library at Auction.

We shall sell at our salesrooms, No. 46, 48 and 50 Dearborn street, (opposite the Tremont House,) on THURSDAY morning, January 31st, at 9½ o'clock, a private Library, comprising a fine collection of good Standard and Miscellaneous Works, including a copy of the North American Review, 88 vols., bound in half calf, full set from 1815 to 1858, inclusive. Catalogues will be ready Tuesday morning.

W. A. BUTTERS & CO., Auctioneers.

BY JOHN RANKIN.

Closing out sale of Lake House Furniture. On Tuesday morning, January 29th, at 9½ o'clock, I will resume the sale of Furniture, Bedding, &c., of the Lake House, consisting of Curled Hair Mattresses and Pillows, Bed Quilts, Cotton, Grass and Shuck Mattresses, Counterpanes, Feather Beds, Pillows and Bolsters, Bedsteads, Bureau and other Washstands, Carpets, Painted Chamber Suites, Mahogany Sofas, Chairs, Rockers, Tables, Bureaus, Dining Tables, Stoves, Crockery and Glassware, Also, 1 Buggy, 1 pair black mares 6 and 7 years old. If not all sold will continue sale on Wednesday morning. JOHN RANKIN, Auctioneer.

RECEIVER'S SALE OF THE FURNITURE AND FIXTURES OF THE COLSTON HOUSE.

STATE OF ILLINOIS, County of Cook. Superior Court of Chicago. In Chancery. William S. Colston vs. Rudolph Mighty, Conrad H. [illegible]

Public notice is hereby given that in pursuance with the mandate in a decree ordered in the above entitled cause, on the [illegible] day of January, 1861, I, L. C. PAINE FREER, Receiver [illegible] will proceed to sell at public auction for cash to the highest bidder, [illegible] furniture, fixtures, &c. [illegible] composing the entire furniture of said House, [illegible] The sale will be commenced at 10 o'clock, A. M., and continued from day to day until the property is all sold.

L. C. PAINE FREER, Receiver.

Chicago, January 24th, 1861.

Wanted.

WANTED.—$5,000 Business Wanted. The advertiser would invest from $1,000 to $5,000 in a good paying business. Address BENJAMIN, Tribune Office.

WANTED.—Two capable Protestant girls to do the house work for a small family at No. 69 Jackson street. Good references required.

WANTED—Buffalo Mutual Insurance Stock, [illegible] HINCKLEY & HANDY, No. 4 Board of Trade Building.

A YOUNG MAN, RESIDING at present in Philadelphia is desirous of forming an engagement with some mercantile house in Chicago, in any capacity. Is thoroughly competent as a book-keeper, accountant, or traveling agent. Can furnish unexceptionable references as to character and capability among leading business men of Philadelphia and Chicago. For the first year, but a moderate salary will be required. Please address PHILADA, at Tribune Office, where references may be obtained. ja29x1w

For Sale.

FOR SALE—A first class, fashionable Cutter—well upholstered and in good repair. Also, two Robes. Address R. M., at this Office.

FOR SALE CHEAP—A Bay Mare, sound and kind. Enquire at No. 237 Lake street.

FOR SALE—A good second-hand Portable Steam Engine, six horse power, will be sold at a bargain. Inquire of W. THOMAS, Geneseo, Ill., or of JONES, JR., & CO., 131 South Water st.

FOR SALE AT A GREAT SACRIFICE.

A HOUSE AND LOT

On West Jackson street, near Desplaines street, W. D.

PRICE, $2,000.

Terms—Part cash and part on time. Apply to J. S. JOHNSTON, 40 Lasalle street.

TITLE PERFECT.

To Rent.

TO RENT.—The desirable house, containing all the modern improvements, No. 40 Jackson street, between State street and Wabash Avenue. Enquire at No. 53 State street.

TO RENT.—The Five Story Marble Front Store, No. 16 Lake street, the only store to rent in the large wholesale blocks on Lake street between State street and the great Central Depot. Possession given any time between February and May. Enquire at No. 16 Lake street of S. SAWYER.

TO RENT—A very desirable Stock Farm of seven hundred acres, to let for a term of years either with or without stock. Address Box 883.

TO RENT.—A first-class three story brick house, with English basement and all modern improvements, No. 45 South May street, between Washington and Madison. Will sell or rent part of the furniture. Enquire at house, or address P. O. Box 3963.

TO RENT—Those two first-class three story brick Houses on Prairie Avenue, just north of Old street, with swelling front and good cellar, [illegible] cold water, &c. Inquire at 46 Van Buren street.

TO RENT—Furnished House to be rented in a pleasant and healthful location near Union Park, of easy access by either Randolph or Madison street cars. House three-story brick, contains gas, bath-rooms, &c. &c. Also will sell the furniture [illegible] Room No. 8, or address Post Office Box 4162.

Store and House.

To be rented on West Lake street, third door from Canal. Possession given at once. Ten rooms in the House. Well adapted for a Boarding House and Saloon. Apply as above.

TO RENT—In the Iron Block, corner of Lake and Lasalle street,

ONE LARGE HALL.

Also, a number of rooms suitable for offices or other purposes. Inquire of LAFLIN, SMITH & BOYD, 73 South Water street, corner of State.

NEW AND SECOND-Hand Pianos for sale low. Pianos and Melodeons to rent. Orders for Tuning Pianos, Melodeons, Organs, and all kinds of Musical Instruments promptly attended to. All kinds of Musical Instruments repaired [illegible] 115 LAKE STREET—NEAR CLARK.

Boarding.

BOARDING.—Pleasant furnished single rooms may be had in the most desirable location on Wabash Avenue, by applying at 169 of that street.

BOARDING.—111 Wabash Avenue. Board and pleasant rooms (either or single) can be had at 111 Wabash Avenue.

BOARDING—Pleasant rooms with board, can be obtained by a few select boarders, at a desirable house on Michigan Avenue. The house and rooms are furnished with all the modern improvements. References required. Address Post Office Box 2036.

BOARDING. — Pleasant Rooms with Board, can be obtained at No. 42 Van Buren street, between State and Wabash avenue.

EVERY BUSINESS MAN SHOULD HAVE A COPY OF

The Illinois Business Directory,

Which we will now furnish at the

LOW PRICE OF THREE DOLLARS.

[illegible]

Chicago Tribune.

TUESDAY, JANUARY 29, 1861.

SECESSION AND THE NAVIGATION OF THE MISSISSIPPI.

The secession of Florida and Louisiana, particularly the latter, presents the doctrine in a new phase. The other States, which, up to this time, have "ordained" themselves out of the Union, were either among the original Thirteen, or carved out of them. Florida and Louisiana were purchased and paid for by the government of the United States. The sovereignty of the one belonged to Spain, of the other to France. In 1803, France ceded Louisiana to the United States "forever, in full sovereignty, with all its rights and appurtenances, as fully and in the same manner as it was held by France. Spain ceded Florida in 1819 to the United States (the treaty ratified by our Government in 1821) "in full property and sovereignty."

It is clear, therefore, that the sovereignty of the countries was granted to the *United States*, not to Louisiana nor to Florida. Has the United States ever parted with that sovereignty? Certainly not when Louisiana in 1809, and Florida in 1822, had a Territorial Government established over them respectively, by the United States. And when, in 1812, Louisiana, and in 1845, Florida, were admitted into the Union on an equal footing with the original States, the sovereignty, for all purposes declared by the National Constitution, still remained in the United States. Louisiana and Florida did not assent to the Constitution. They were purchased after the Government came into existence, were not parties to it, and did not, like Georgia and South Carolina, help to form it. They were the offspring, not the parent, of the Government of these United States.

It would seem, then, to be a most pertinent question to ask: When and how, without the consent of the United States, they acquired the legal right to a sovereignty that never, from the day they were purchased by the Government, did they at any moment possess? Does the mere act of being joined to the Union, as a State in the Confederacy, and then dissolving that Union through its own independent motion, invest the State by some magic process with a Sovereignty it had not *before* the Union? We submit these questions in all candor to the secession jurists.

But Louisiana, in an especial manner was obtained for great national objects. It commanded the mouth of the Mississippi—a river which waters the greatest and most fertile valley in the world, and its purchase was defended mainly on the ground that the outlet of that vast river was indispensable to the nation. The necessity justified what even Mr. JEFFERSON admitted was the exercise of a doubtful constitutional power. In communicating to Congress, in October 1803, the existence of the Treaty for its cession, he expressly placed it on the ground that "the property and "sovereignty of the Mississippi and its waters secured an independent outlet for the "produce of the Western States, and an "uncontrolled navigation through their "*whole* course, free from collision with foreign powers."

When Louisiana was admitted into the Union, it was provided, as a condition of its admission, that the Mississippi and its tributaries should be forever free, as well to the people of that State "as to the inhabitants of *other* States and the Territories of "the United States, without any tax, duty, "impost or toll" imposed by Louisiana; and this condition and others, it was declared, "shall be considered, deemed and taken "fundamental conditions and terms upon "which the said State is incorporated in "the Union." There can be no doubt Louisiana is bound by this condition, because it was prescribed in the act of 1811 which authorized the State to form a Constitution and State government; and consequently, if compacts, stipulations and agreements solemnly and deliberately made, can bind a people, then is this condition obligatory upon the people of Louisiana.

But now it is claimed, that that State in Convention, by a mere stroke of the pen, has not only absolved its people from allegiance to the Constitution, but that it has been clothed with all the attributes of complete sovereignty, and that the whole of the boundless region watered by the Mississippi and its tributaries, is at the mercy, in all future time, of the State of Louisiana for the privilege of navigating that great national highway! What do the millions who live upon the upper waters think of this new aspect of "the right of secession?" Are they entirely foreclosed by the act of Louisiana? Have they no interest in this momentous question? Must *they* be forever dumb under the "ordinance" of Louisiana? We trust they will consider well and ponder deeply the marvellous phase which "the right of secession" has now assumed.

RECONSTRUCTION.

There is no longer room for doubt that certain leaders of the Democratic party in the North, with Douglas at their head, are sincerely in favor of a dissolution of the Union. A scheme so base and treasonable naturally provokes the hostility of many patriotic members of the party, such as Morris and McClernand of Illinois, Holman of Indiana, Cox of Ohio, Latham of California, Judge Smalley of Vermont, and a multitude of the rank and file in every part of the free States. Why should Douglas and Vallandigham desire a dissolution of the Union? Why should George Sanders be sent to the Kentucky Legislature to lobby in favor of the secession of that State? Why should the fire-eaters of the South be encouraged in every possible way to persist in their treasonable job of breaking in pieces the United States of America? We think there is a little method in this madness. Let us see if we cannot find some better reason for it than a demoniac thirst for revenge upon the people of the North.

Taking for a base of operations the fact that six States have adopted paper ordinances of secession it follows that the Republican party is overwhelmingly strong in the remainder of the Union. There is no chance for Douglas, Vallandigham & Co., after those States cease voting in Presidential elections; and the more extensive the secession, the more contracted their power and influence—the sooner do they glide into political oblivion. On the other hand, if the Union be preserved by any means short of a thorough change in the Constitution, a Republican party will grow up in the South, of which there is already a considerable nucleus in Delaware, Maryland, Western Virginia, Kentucky and Missouri. The growth of such a party would be equally disastrous to the political yearnings of Douglas and Vallandigham. Their residence in the free States forbids them to hope for preferment without the aid of fifteen slave States. The fifteen slave States can give them no hope if Republican principles are allowed to make their way peacefully in that quarter. Hence they believe their only chance is to break up the present Union, and to make *another*, of which slavery shall be the chief corner-stone for all time. In order to suppress Republican principles in the Southern States, Mr. Douglas has already proposed to amend the Constitution by pro[illegible] a crime in any one State [illegible] of saying that slavery is [illegible] a crime in all the States, and that any person guilty of such crime [illegible] State, shall be delivered up as though he had been guilty of [illegible]. For the purpose [illegible] the political power of the [illegible] to so amend the Constitution [illegible] Presidential Electors shall be chosen by Congressional Districts instead of States. Both of these schemes will be prominent in the "Reconstructed Union" when that Utopia shall have been reached by Douglas, Vallandigham & Co.

But there are other and more important changes to be effected in this programme. Something must be thrown into the maw of slavery more substantial than the personal profit of a few Democratic politicians in the North. The first thing to be done, of course, is to scare the North all to pieces with the spectre of complete and irreparable disunion. The secession of the cotton States has not shattered the nerves of people on this side of Mason & Dixon's line quite as severely as was expected. Let Maryland, Virginia, North Carolina, Kentucky, Tennessee, Missouri and Arkansas, slide out one by one, and, in the opinion of the reconstructionists, the North will be supplicating them to come back at any price, no matter how debasing to a free people, no matter at what sacrifice of the principles of Washington, Jefferson, Madison and Franklin. The cotton States, on the other hand, will be satisfied with nothing short of a new Constitution, which shall consolidate power in their hands, by overthrowing the majority principle of government, giving the Territories up to their control, permitting them to sojourn in the free States with their slaves, and to reopen the African slave trade when they get ready for that luxury.

This is the only explanation of the course now being pursued by Douglas, Vallandigham & Co., at all consistent with their sanity, and there are many indications in the border slave States that such is the programme to be carried out. But after the secession scheme shall have been completely executed, and before the business of reconstruction comes on the carpet, something else will transpire, not laid down in the bills. The fountains of the great deep will not be broken up without ruffling the surface. Mr. Webster is dead, but those who listened to his words of prophecy will live to witness their fulfillment ere this conspiracy ripens to its close.

TIMELY CAUTION.

There is a wonderfully plastic power in commerce to adapt itself to surrounding circumstances. We see this fact illustrated in the present condition of the country. When the secessionists first began to move in their scheme for rebellion, the wheels of commerce came to a sudden stop. As time wore on and men's minds became familiarized with the idea, business began slowly to revive; and, although there is not now that activity and momentum which we would have witnessed had treason been crushed out by an energetic administration of the laws, the channels of trade are nevertheless measurably full, and quite as much is doing as the condition of affairs will warrant. In fact, the danger now lies in doing too much, rather than in not doing enough. This is especially true of the Northwest. The immense surplus of breadstuffs from last year's harvest, the average product of provisions—always a large item in our exports—together with the fact that for three years we have been paying our debts and practicing a rigid economy in our living, have placed this section in a condition of comparative ease and independence. Its custom is now eagerly sought by Eastern merchants, who, three years ago, turned up their noses at every application from this quarter for credit, who never grew weary of saying hard things of us, but who exhausted all the arts of toadyism and all the blandishments of a voluntary servility, to secure Southern favor and patronage. To obtain the latter they readily sold their principles along with their goods, and—for justice ever vindicates herself—got pay for neither. Those of them who escaped the perils of bankruptcy, now see their error, and will go as far, it is to be feared, to secure western custom as they formerly went to repel it. Their drummers are traversing every State and Territory of the Northwest, and western merchants are welcomed to the seaboard cities as they never were before.

In the face of these facts we desire to speak a loud word of caution. Let no man be tempted into heavy purchases, and above all, let none be so induced by the offer of long credits. The times are troublous and full of peril. No man can foretell what will be the result of our present complications. Within the next ninety days a war for the supremacy of Slavery and the overthrow of Freedom upon the Western continent, may have been commenced. That war may be brought to our very doors. If begun, it will be disastrous beyond all precedent, and its duration be proportionately long. Existing difficulties may be settled without an appeal to arms; but if they are, it will be upon a basis to insure the prostration of commerce for many years. In any event, therefore, it will be unsafe to incur indebtedness. Whatever may happen—whether peace or war—whether base surrender of the North or manly resistance to despotism in government and to practical atheism in religion—it will be eminently safe to be out of debt. We urge our Western merchants to be guided by this policy—to buy sparingly, to buy only as they can pay in hand, and to observe the same policy in selling their stocks. Let not the disasters of 1857 be repeated in 1861.

OUR WASHINGTON LETTER.

Rumored attempts to Seize the Capital—Mails in the Southern States—The Sugar Duties—Speeches of Lovejoy and Etheridge.

[From our own Correspondent.

WASHINGTON, Jan. 24, 1861.

Rumors of an attack on Washington by the Disunionists are again rife. It is reported that 9,000 fire-eaters have been enrolled in eastern Virginia for that purpose. The commander of these filibusters is Col. Huger of the army, formerly of South Carolina. Gen. Scott has six companies of flying artillery and infantry in the city to receive them. He hopes to have double that force here in a fortnight. But the army has been so scattered by Floyd, that it is very difficult to collect troops on short notice. I learn that three companies of regulars are passing the winter at a fort on the Red river of the North; exiled there by the late Secretary, that they might be beyond reach when the decisive hour came. Every day is bringing to light new facts in relation to the extent of the plans and completeness of the work of the conspirators, in and out of the Cabinet, for the overthrow of the Government. The seceding States will hold a convention at Montgomery, Alabama, early in February, to form a provisional government. It is believed that Jeff. Davis will be elected Dictator and commander-in-chief of all Negrodom. Three-fifths of his subjects will be slaves.

Bad blood is springing up between the rebels of South Carolina and Georgia. The latter State, in her ordinance of secession, declared that the United States revenue and postal laws should be allowed to remain in force for the present. By this sharp practice, while Charleston is closed up as a port of entry, Savannah remains open. The trade which would have sought the former now goes to the latter place, and while business is utterly prostrated in Charleston, trade is comparatively brisk in Savannah. Six foreign vessels entered the Georgian port last Monday which had sailed for Charleston. The two places have long been rivals, jealous and bitter towards each other. South Carolina is in daily danger of having all her post offices abolished and her whole postal facilities wiped out. While Georgia rests in perfect security and certainty of getting her mails regularly distributed over the State at a dead loss to the Federal Treasury of half a million a year, the Palmetto snake is hissing mad at the Yankee trick their Georgia fellow traitors have played upon them. They will bring this breach of faith before the Cotton Congress, soon to meet at Montgomery.

Florida is beginning to experience the delightful sensations of secession, as she is now without a mail. Mobile and Savannah are the nearest points where a letter can be sent to reach that State. The discontinuance of the Pensacola post office, which was a distributing office, stopped every letter or paper directed to West Florida. The steamers between Charleston and Fernandina, conveying all the mails for East Florida, have been dismissed from the Department service, because the owners had allowed themselves to be used for purposes hostile to the Government. These steamers had been paid $60,000 a year bonus above the receipts derived from the mails conveyed by them. The stockholders will begin to feel the benefits of secession which they helped to promote.

When Colfax's bill becomes a law, and that will be very soon, Georgia will find herself placed in the same condition of Florida. A letter that now costs three cents will then cost from twenty-five cents to a dollar to receive or transmit, according to the distance, and the charges on a single newspaper will be more [illegible]. [illegible] papers which have been fomenting secession and rebellion will shortly have a taste of their own medicine. [illegible] distributed to their subscribers [illegible] in the counties where published, [illegible] for a shilling a year within the State. When their post offices are all abolished and their post routes discontinued, how are they going to circulate their papers? One effect of secession will be to abolish three-fourths of the newspapers in the seceding States, which will be equivalent to abating so many nuisances. The punishment will fall on the heads of the transgressors.

But of all the Southern States engaged in secession, Louisiana will suffer the worst and receive the most crushing blow. New Orleans as a port of entry will be abolished and the river will be blockaded by United States war vessels.

The mighty foreign commerce of that city, second only to New York, will be cut down at one stroke of Uncle Sam's avenging axe. Not a ship or craft of any kind will be allowed to enter the river. How this will affect the trade of that city needs no prophet to foretell. The growing of sugar is the largest agricultural interest in Louisiana, greater even than that of cotton. The sugar and molasses product of the State ranges from *twelve* to *eighteen millions* of dollars a year, according to the season. This saccharine crop enjoys a Government bounty of 24 per cent. in the way of a tariff on foreign sugars. The Louisiana planters are paid a bonus out of the Federal treasury of two cents a pound on sugar and ten cents a gallon on molasses, whereby they pocket from *three* to *five millions* of dollars a year over and above the actual commercial value of the crop. Before the present Congress adjourns, this sugar bounty will be repealed, and the article will be placed on the free list. And one of the benefits the North will gain from the secession blunder and crime, will be a reduction of two cents a pound on sugar and ten cents a gallon on molasses.

As soon as Louisiana goes out, the sugar duties will be suppressed forever, and the planters will suffer a loss of one hundred millions of capital. All the sugar they grow after that, will have to be done in open competition with the sugar growers of the West Indies, Central and South America, who all enjoy a far better climate and have soils better adapted to the growth.

The trade of New Orleans will be lost to that city while the secessionists hold out against the Government. The cotton and other crops of Louisiana, Mississippi, Arkansas and Tennessee, which have heretofore filled the levees of the Crescent City for miles in extent, and freighted hundreds of ocean bound ships,—giving employment in the handling to thousands of men—will hereafter *flow up stream* and furnish freight for Northern Railroads, and steamers, schooners and canal boats. These products will seek an outlet and market at Boston, New York, Philadelphia and Baltimore if she remains in the Union, enriching all the Free State avenues of commerce. The whole Southern productions which have heretofore been marketed at New Orleans, Mobile, Savannah, Pensacola and Charleston, amounting in value to two hundred millions annually, will be shipped Northward through the interior, and thence to the seaports of the loyal States. The result is inevitable. If ever men were dead drunk, stark mad and idiotic, it is those Secessionists. The past follies and blunders of mankind furnish no parallel or precedent for the acts of suicide which the crazy negro-worshippers are perpetrating upon themselves. The very steps they have taken to injure and cripple the North will throw countless millions of wealth into the pockets of the people of the Free States. The longer these fools keep up their secession follies, the better for the North, in a pecuniary point of view. They will get their eyes opened.

It seems that Tennessee is in no hurry to go out of the Union. The conservative men in the Legislature are determined not to be precipitated into secession, nor to permit the disunionists to pass a secession ordinance without submitting it to the people, as was the case in all the cotton States. The bill calling for a Convention of the people of the State, which passed the House several days ago, (and which we believe has since passed the Senate,) provides that any ordinance or resolution which may be adopted by said Convention having for its object a change of the position or relation of the State to the National Union or her sister Southern States, shall be of no binding force or effect until it is submitted to or ratified by the people, and *requiring a vote equal to a majority of the votes cast in the last election for Governor to ratify.* Thus the people will have an opportunity, in voting for delegates, to declare for or against secession; and again, should the action of the Convention contemplate any change in the Federal relations of the state, they will have the opportunity of endorsing or overruling alike their own former decision and the action of the Convention. It is proposed to hold the election for members of the Convention on the 9th of February, and that the Convention shall assemble on the 25th of the same month.

The Crittenden Slave Code resolutions were laid aside yesterday and the Pacific Railroad bill was taken up and discussed. Various changes were made in the names of the corporators. On motion of Douglas, the name of John Wentworth was stricken out and Virgil Hickox inserted, who is Chairman of the Democratic State Central Committee. A Special committee of five was raised, with Simmons of Rhode Island at its head, to whom was referred the House Tariff bill, with instructions to report within a week.

In the House the Georgia delegation tendered their resignations and withdrew—their State having seceded. The fire-eaters are getting to be pretty well cleaned out, and useful legislation will now be attended to. While present, they impeded everything of any sort of value to the country.

More than one hundred thousand copies of Sherrard Clemens's speech have been subscribed for to be circulated in the border Slave States by the Union members. Clemens will scatter 25,000 copies through Virginia himself, as fast as they can be printed and mailed. Lovejoy of your State, and Etheridge of Tennessee, both delivered powerful Union speeches yesterday, which were listened to by a full chamber and crowded galleries. Lovejoy's speech was in good temper, and much of it racy and humorous. When his hour expired, on motion of Hindman of Arkansas his time was extended half an hour, which shows how it was received on the Southern side of the Chamber. He opposed all compromises or concessions until it was first established whether we had a Government with self-sustaining power and laws that can and should be enforced. He wanted the question tested and forever settled, whether a State has the right to secede from the Union at pleasure. Until these grave and momentous questions were determined, it was folly and wickedness to be placating and appeasing rebels by bribes and concessions. He addressed himself to the theory and principles of the Government, as laid down with such philosophical clearness of reasoning and precision in the Declaration of Independence and in the Constitution. The wildest dogma he had heard advanced against these sacred principles was that of the claimed right of secession, which he branded as treason, rebellion, and a crime against man and God. If this dogma was sound, then was the Government but a rope of sand, a copartnership to be dissolved by any single member of the firm.

The seizure of the forts and arsenals he condemned as the blackest treason and the rankest rebellion, and until these forts and other illegally seized and traitorously held public property were delivered up they might not talk to him of reconciliation and compromise. Whatever he might do under other circumstances, he would never, as God lives, vote for any patch of compromises until the insult to the national flag had been atoned for, apologized for, or avenged. He wanted to see this farce or tragedy of disunion played out to the end. As heretofore they had never got beyond a certain point, he now desired to see the whole act played out, through all its scenes, to the denouement at the end of the 5th act. In compromise, the Republican party would but destroy themselves; and in any attempt to sustain themselves after they had once succumbed to rebellion, he wished them a merry time of it. In playing any other game but that which was legitimate upon the broad platform of their principles, they would be playing the play of Hamlet without the Prince. He appealed, therefore, to his Republican friends to stand firm and inflexible, and not to allow the golden opportunity they now possess to sustain and carry out to their noble results their glorious principles, to be lost or let slip, by any specious argument, out of their hands. It was said that some of the party were looking to Lincoln for compromise, but he believed, from his soul, that Lincoln would prove his title to being called honest old Abe, and that he would not flinch one iota from the Republican doctrine, but would, on the contrary, stand immovably by the principles enunciated in the Chicago platform. But if Lincoln or any other Republican, or even an angel from heaven, should proclaim any other doctrine—let him be anathema, maranatha—let him be accursed, and let the people be accursed. As for himself, with regard to slavery in the States, if a bill was introduced to abolish it where it now existed he would not vote—not that he would not desire to see it abolished both here and throughout the whole world, but that he knew they had no constitutional power to abolish it. While this was so he would not, however, sacrifice the rights of freedom to slavery. For himself he would stand by the American trinity; the stars and stripes, the Constitution and the Union one and indivisible.

Etheridge's speech was patriotic and noble in sentiment. It rung out on the startled ears of the disunionists like a fire bell in the dead hour of the night sounding an alarm.

Speaking of the attempt to overthrow the Government, he said:

A revolution such as this was most unjustifiable and unpardonable—a revolution which threatened the subversion of the laws and the Constitution, and the dearest liberties of the American people; a revolution the most pregnant with interests that the world ever saw; and yet men all over the country were playing with the worst and wildest passions of the people, and stigmatizing those as traitors who would not participate in the revolution. There was no right, no privilege, no good that these revolutionists thought could only be got [illegible] revolution, that might not be more [illegible] more generally secured by obedience to [illegible] fully, [illegible] and an appeal within the Union. [illegible] the laws. [illegible] people had always been and [illegible] The North [illegible] opposed to slavery, and they would [illegible] ever be [illegible] a Northerner a pro-slavery [illegible] could never [illegible] strongest pro-slavery men [illegible] Indeed [illegible] who, no sooner got South were [illegible] now possessing a rich South and married [illegible] with negroes, than plantation well stocked [illegible] Southern men, and they became the most [illegible] Southern rights and talked the most about [illegible] was not a man slaveholders' privileges. There [illegible] announce on the floor, he believed, that would [illegible] himself an Abolitionist. If there should happen to be one present he wanted to see him. [Response from the Republican side: ["Not one."]

None more strongly denounced the raid of John Brown on Virginia than had the Republicans, not only in their assemblies, but in their platforms, and branded it as the greatest of all crimes. No other party than the Republican had formally done this. As to the charge that men of the North and South were not homogeneous, and that they hated each other thoroughly and intensely, he denied it.

He then proceeded to show that every slave act of Congress which has attracted public notice [illegible] has been dictated by Southern statesmen or advocated by them. In every instance where the South has demanded concessions [illegible] the North has been found yielding everything that was demanded, although it might be reluctantly. He referred to the acquisition of Louisiana and Florida. [illegible] years ago, the danger was so great that the Federal Government had to purchase that territory because that peninsular must not be in the hands of a foreign power. Millions of dollars had been expended in the purchase, in the suppression of Indian hostilities, and in fortifications to protect our commerce, and, after all, Florida, with hardly half as many inhabitants as were embraced in this District, assumes to destroy this Government, and that too, with hardly a sufficient force to protect their population against the alligators within her borders. She walks out of the Union with our forts and public lands, and, worst of all, leaves no prestige of the unity of the States. Florida was purchased at the instance of Southern men. The South demanded and obtained Texas; and in this connexion the speaker paid an appropriate tribute to Gen. Houston, who became a voluntary exile from his country, and yet reverses the usual order of exiles, by returning a mighty empire to the country which he had left with bitterness at his heart.

He then alluded to the various compromises demanded by the South—the fugitive slave law of 1793; the Missouri Compromise; the compromises of 1850 and 1854, and that of 1856—clearly showing that everything that the South had asked for had been granted. He then proceeded to show that Mr. Lincoln was not elected fully on the Republican platform. There was a conglomeration of various interests, including the tariff, &c., which contributed to that result. He had no doubt that when a respectful statement of Southern grievances was made out, the people of the North, at the ballot-box, would grant all that fair-minded men should ask.

Mr. Leake of Virginia would ask the gentleman which side he was on?

Mr. Etheridge said he was advocating a cause which had but few friends on that floor, and that was the cause of his country. [Great applause in the galleries and on the floor of the House.] He said that if this country was only continued, it would be an asylum for five hundred millions of freemen, and wider and more glorious than ever the Roman Empire was when her imperial eagles flew around the pillars of Hercules. As an evidence of his disposition for peace, he would submit for eight years longer to the Administration of James Buchanan. [Laughter.] He would assent to anything—to the Crittenden or Border State compromise, or the resolutions he had himself sought to introduce here. He would go for the recommendations of the Select Committee of Thirty-three before he would go out of the Union. Failing in this, he would go home, and with the torch in one hand and the sword in the other, he would meet the disunionists, and so help him God, he would never yield till the stars annd stripes waved over Tennessee. CHICAGO.

[Special Dispatch to the N. Y. Tribune.]

WASHINGTON, Jan. 24, 1861.

FOR THE SUPPORT OF THE GOVERNMENT.

The Committee of Ways and Means have reported the following Appropriations, for the next fiscal year for the support of the Government:

Naval Bill	$11,428,989 30
Army	14,396,252 67
Sundry Civil Expenditures	1,851,868 39
Legislative	7,086,949 45
Deficiencies	1,222,216 38
Consular	1,004,270 00
Military Academy	189,337 00
Pensions	1,062,000 00
Indian Affairs	1,847,755 38

No bill has been reported for fortifications, which are estimated at $854,000. The Post-Office deficiency for next year is not included above, which is $5,391,350.63 The total expenditures for the postal service of 1862 are estimated at $15,780,285.23.

MR LINCOLN'S CABINET.

The self-appointed embassadors, who recently went to Springfield, have returned. They report that only Messrs. Seward and Bates have yet been decided on for Mr. Lincoln's Cabinet, and no others will be designated until Mr. Lincoln comes to Washington, about the middle of next month. They did not accomplish much by the journey.

THE DEFICIENCY BILL.

The committee of Ways and Means hesitate over the amendments to the Deficiency bill, sent from the Senate, particularly the appropriation of $900,000 for the Chiriqui matter, and $135,000 for Mr. Wendell's printing office. They are both conditional contracts—one made by the Navy Department, and the other by Joint Committee on Printing, without public notice of any kind inviting competition, or fair inquiry as to the cost of the new premises and materials. The large and notorious lobby employed on both, exclusive of the influences on the floors of Congress, demand the strictest scrutiny. The yeas and nays should be required on every vote.

DEATH OF MR. DUNDAS.

Mr. Dundas, Second Assistant Postmaster General, and one of the oldest and most valued officers in public service, died here this morning.

THE MESSENGER TO PENSACOLA.

Much feeling is excited here that the President should have sent a messenger to Pensacola with instructions substantially advising non-resistance on the part of the small force stationed there. His first duty was to have reinforced Fort Pickens, and then have retaken the other forts and Navy Yards. If Fort Pickens be taken by the rebels, Pensacola will be the depot of piratical and privateering exhibitions to prey upon the commerce of the Gulf of Mexico and Caribbean Sea, and our trade with the Pacific States. Fort Sumter involves only a point of honor, while Fort Pickens involves important interests respecting the commerce of the globe. New York and all the great cities are concerned in this question; and if Government fails to perform its duty resolutely, through mistaken fears, those communities, in self-defense, must provide protection for themselves.

THE GREAT ROBBERY.

Mr. Latham, who was Mr. Floyd's negotiator, and operator, declined, when before the Committee of Investigation, to answer various questions concerning his money transactions, on the ground that they were private. This excuse has been set up before, and prevented a full revelation of the Fort Snelling and other swindles, though it was proved that Mr. Schell and the parties interested did advance Mr. Floyd large sums of money at that time, which have never since been repaid. Mr. Latham is to be examined again on Monday.

Origin of the name "Mississippi."

MADISON, Wis., Jan. 24, 1861.

Editors Chicago Tribune:

In your paper of the 23d inst., I notice an article under the head of, "Origin of the term Mississippi." In the diversity of opinion upon that subject, I propose to offer another one.

It is a well known and settled fact, I suppose, that the Mississippi was first named, or rather, the name was first made known to the world by the explorers who entered that river by way of the Wisconsin. The presumption, therefore, is that the Indian name for that river became known to them at or near the confluence of the Wisconsin with the Mississippi, and was obtained from the Indian tribe holding possession of the country in that immediate vicinity; and as the Ojibwa, or Chippewa (as now known), was the tribe that occupied that position, it may be well to look to their dialect for some word or term corresponding to the word Mississippi.

I am aware that it is the custom of all writers on this subject to give the term Mississippi some imposing or important signification, such as "father of waters," "the river beyond any age," &c., all to correspond to the greatness and importance of that river; but this should not influence any one in the formation of his opinions on that subject or in arriving at the truth.

In the dialect of the Ojibwa or Chippewa tribe, I find the following term, "Me-ses-sah se-be," being two words—the first word being usually spoken without any accent on the last syllable "sah." Now the simple meaning of this in English is, *Me-ses-sah*, turkey, *se-be*, river—Turkey river—and this I think is all the signification that the term Mississippi has.

I will here mention that a few miles below the mouth of the Wisconsin, on the Iowa side, is a river emptying into the Mississippi, known as Turkey river. Probably this may have some bearing on the subject. Respectfully, K.

A New Dodge—How to Evade the Law and Manufacture Altered Bills.

A curious dodge to alter the denomination of bank notes and commit a fraud without violating the statutes of the State, was developed in the Police Court on Tuesday morning. Two men, named Williams and Haynes, were arrested on a charge of passing a bill on the Southern Bank of Kentucky raised from the denomination of a one to that of a five dollar bill. Some $80 in one dollar bills was found on one of the defendants, and it seemed evident that there was a clear intention to defraud. The manner of changing the denomination was this: The figure "5" in the bills of the State Bank of Indiana was cut out—so, however, as not to invalidate the bill itself. This was neatly pasted over the "1" in the corner of the Kentucky note. The words "one dollar" in the "promise to pay," were cut out, and their placed supplied by the insertion of blank paper, so expertly done, of course, as not to be noticeable without closer examination than is usually given in the rapid exchange of paper among business men.

The defense claimed that the altered bill was no more than a "picture," It was not a promise to pay five dollars, or any other sum. If the bill had been altered, it was not from a one dollar bill, but from one to nothing. As such, it did not come within the cognizance of the law of Ohio.

The Court sustained this view. In passing, or attempting to pass it, there was, and would be, no doubt, an intention to defraud. But the bill is not a forgery within the meaning of the statute. In the only part of the bill which gives its value, the amount for which the note calls is effaced; there is no promise to pay anything; there is no obligation. The "5" pasted on the corner, while it is intended to deceive, is of no more consequence than the vignette; it is simply a picture. The defendants were discharged.—*Cincinnati Commercial.*

PROSPECT OF CHEAP SUGAR.—The Republican party in Congress threaten to repeal so much of the existing tariff law as imposes a duty of twenty-four per cent. on foreign sugars for the benefit of the Louisiana sugar planters. This repeal, too, will be perfectly fair and legitimate with the secession of Louisiana from [illegible]; and it will be a positive gain to [illegible] of the confederacy, inasmuch [illegible] be, in New York, for example [illegible] prices of sugars to the [illegible] five per cent. In [illegible] as the effect will [illegible] the sugar duty, [illegible] for which [illegible] ple, a reduction of [illegible] plan [illegible] extent of twenty-four [illegible] other words, with the repeal of [illegible] seventy-five cents will buy the sugar [illegible] we now pay a dollar. This cheap sugar [illegible] of coercion is much better than war. As a Union movement, we have no objection to cheap sugar.—*N. Y. Herald.*

What Shall be Done?

[From the N. Y. Evening Post.]

"What shall be done? What is the Federal Government to do? What should Congress do?" are questions which are asked at every corner of the streets, and to which a thousand different answers are given. We purpose to discuss them briefly.

Those who are engaged in this scheme of separating from the Union may be divided into three classes. First, those who really desire a separate national existence for the slave States, who please their imaginations with the idea of a Southern Confederacy, of which they are to be the founders and the government of which they are to administer. These men are most numerous in South Carolina, though they are to be found dispersed everywhere throughout the slave States. Secondly, those who wish to see the slave trade revived as the most lucrative of all branches of modern commerce. These form, perhaps, the most active, persevering and noisy leaders of the secession movement. Thirdly, those politicians who have taken part in the project of breaking up the Union that they may obtain better laws of the free States. They have tried the menace of disunion several times with good effect, until at length they find that mere threats are no longer heeded, and finally are driven to the expedient of carrying that often repeated menace into effect, in the hope of effectually humbling the free States and reconstructing the Union so as effectually to nationalize the institution of slavery.

The first class of which we have spoken, those whose ultimate object is a pure and simple slaveholding confederacy, are not to be satisfied with anything short of an abandonment of the property of the federal government within their limits, and the full recognition of their separate independence. The second class, the speculators, who expect to enrich themselves by the slave trade, will not accept any terms which do not include the free importation of captives from Africa as legal objects of merchandise, and seeing no ground to expect the consent of the United States to this, they place their hopes solely on the formation of a separate Southern government. Neither of these classes will be satisfied with anything but an absolute unconditional acquiescence in secession.

There remains the third class—those who see the importance of the Union to the seceding States, and who, presuming on the quiet temper of the people of the North, and the love they bear to the Union, think to extort from the free States, by actual secession, some guaranty for the protection and perpetuation of slavery which the Constitution of itself does not give. The demands and expectations of this class are, doubtless, various; some will accept nothing short of the nationalization of slavery—the recognition of the rights of the Southern master not only in the territories but in all the States which he chooses to pass through or visit; others, claiming something a little short of this, insist that slavery shall be recognized as lawful and protected by the federal government in the territories south of a certain degree of latitude; but all of them demand that the free States, which have just, with one voice, declared against permitting the introduction of slavery into any of the Territories, shall reverse that decision, renounce that principle, and, in the fear of a dissolution of the Union, yield to the champions of slavery what these have never been able to obtain from the Federal Government when they had the President and both Houses of Congress on their side. The men who make these demands are encouraged by their associates, the secessionists proper and the champions of the slave trade, to ask for more than can possibly be granted, and would find themselves deserted and deceived by them the moment they expressed a willingness to be content with any reasonable arrangement of the differences between the North and the South.

It is clear, therefore, that at present nothing can be done in the way of a friendly adjustment of the dispute. To all human appearance the cure of the present state of things must be left to time and a firm and prudent course on the part of the general government. If the result should be a final separation of the slave States from the free, there are advantages in the separation which we ought not to overlook. Let it be understood that a dissolution of the Union is not what we desire, but it must not be forgotten that, if the free States formed a republic by themselves it would be rid of an influence which has demoralized and corrupted our politics, by shaping them to promote the interests of a powerful oligarchy, that we shall have freed ourselves from the dishonor of tolerating slavery within any part of our jurisdiction; that the slave States, no longer enjoy that respect which the free communities have acquired for them, will be left to feel the effect which the natural abhorrence of the civilized world for slavery will have upon the standing of those countries in which it is tolerated; that we of the free States, freed from that clog on our action, and clear from that dark blot, shall proceed on a career of glory and prosperity to which the world will offer no parallel; while the slave States will be left to the censure of civilized mankind, to the feebleness which their favorite institution certainly entails upon them, and to the barbarism in which those communities where it is not in course of extirpation are sure to plunge deeper and deeper. If we might, in this enumeration, refer to matters of less importance, we should mention the greater economy with which the government might be carried on were the slaveholding States no longer to form part of our confederacy.

But what steps, in the meantime, shall the government take? It seems to us that the question is easily answered. It should insist on the return of the property of which it has been robbed. It cannot expect that the insurgents will respect the government as long as it allows itself to be trifled with. Those forts which it is of any consequence to the United States to hold should be retaken; the others might be left as they are. The Federal Government should again enter upon the possession of Pensacola Navy Yard. It should fully reinforce Fort Sumter. It should require the restoration of the revenue cutter stolen from it at Charleston. It should declare the harbors of the seceding States ports of entry no longer, and prevent smuggling in their waters.

The seceding States have put out the lamps of our light-houses, removed our beacons and taken away the buoys which marked the access to their harbors. This is a violation of the law of nations. That law requires six months' notice to be given of the erection of a light-house or beacon, and six months notice of its removal. What the seceding States have done may strew our shores with wrecks and corpses. The lamps in the light-houses must be relit, the beacons set up again and the seamarks restored. They are all ours; established at our expense; the sites bought for them by the money of the Free States, and a full title given to the Federal Government.

The post routes in the seceding States must be suppressed. They are not only used for purposes of insurrection, at our expense, but they are in the hands of those who pry into all private correspondence, open private letters, and keep back all those they do not think proper to forward. This makes them a nuisance which should be instantly abated.

The Mississippi should be kept open for the passage of our countrymen of the Western States. If obstructed by the revolutionists, their batteries, built to command it, should be demolished. If the Federal Government fail to do this the West will do it for itself.

With these measures, our Government can afford patiently to wait for the new aspects which the secession movement may take. It is premature to talk of yielding to the demand for a peaceable separation. We must first let public opinion at the South fully declare itself, we must give time for the conservative classes encouraged by a show of strength and determination in the Federal Government, to combine and make themselves heard, that we may determine how large a portion of the population they form.

A United States Judge Deposed.

[Correspondence Philadelphia Press.]

WASHINGTON, Jan. 24, 1861.

The news from Florida exhibits a state of feeling in that Lilliputian Commonwealth more arrogant, exacting and revolutionary than that which controls and crushes South Carolina. The local military are under the leadership of Major Chase, who, for many years, was a somewhat distinguished officer of the United States' Army, but resigned his commission to take charge of the Florida troops. To show his position, it is only necessary to state that he was offered the place of Superintendent of the Military Academy at West Point, and while deliberating about his acceptance, the secession troubles broke out, and he threw up his commission. He is a violent and impulsive man, and those who know him, while paying high tributes to his ability, express the apprehension that he may at any moment precipitate hostilities between our forces in that quarter and the men under his command. The first act of the conspirators at Pensacola was to attack the United States mails, which was at once resented by the General Government by depriving them of all postal facilities. Their next was the high-handed measure of Governor Perry, the Executive of the State, appointing ex-Senator Mallory Admiralty Judge of Florida, in place of Judge Marvin, United States District Judge. This court is held in Key West, and its principal business is to award salvages in losses by wreck and to condemn vessels taken in the slave trade.

The United States Prosecuting Attorney and United States Marshal, both strong Secessionists, have, it is said, been reappointed by Governor Perry to hold similar positions under the so-called sovereign State. Judge Marvin, the displaced United States Judge, was a thorough Union man, and at the late election offered himself as a candidate for the Convention, and was defeated by the votes of the wreckers, who were told that if they assisted to get clear of the United States courts and this fearless jurist, they would be permitted to pursue their nefarious trade with impunity, and would also get rid of the light-houses, which no doubt will be, if they have not already been, dismantled, in order that vessels engaged in peaceful commerce may be lost. Thus these monstrous pirates are to be able to pursue their inhuman avocation. These wreckers at Key West are principally "Conks," or Bahamians, and have settled there and become citizens. They are very ignorant, few being able to read or write. This is the sort of material employed to set the laws of the United States at defiance, to tear down the American flag, to capture our forts, and to commit violence upon our citizens. Here, now, is a series of outrages which demand immediate action on the part of the Government. In South Carolina the United States Judge resigned, in Florida the United States Judge was deposed. In South Carolina the revolutionists offer to pay the Government for the use of the Post Office Department, while in Florida they deliberately violate the mails. In South Carolina the Collector threw up his office, in Florida the Collector holds over for the purpose of using the revenues for the conspirators.

It is of the last importance that Judge Marvin should be maintained. If necessary, he can hold his Court at Key West, with the aid of the military at Fort Taylor and at the United States barracks, and the war vessels, of which there is always one at least in the harbor. I am told that nearly all the merchants, professional men and mechanics at Key West are for the Union, and that on a fair canvass the majority of the people are on the same side; and, therefore, if Judge Marvin is maintained, the Unionists may be able to gain complete ascendancy, and repudiate the action of their Convention, form a provisional government, and send Representatives to Congress. As secession is the order of the day, why cannot [illegible] secede from the rest of the seceding States, and be represented in our national councils? It is hard to decide what course it is most proper to take under such circumstances, but it seems to be clear that the President has no alternative but to maintain the United States officers in Florida at every hazard.

Florida as an Independent State.

[Correspondence of the N. Y. Herald.]

ST. AUGUSTINE, Jan. 17, 1861.

Some persons, strangers, who, from the dread of giving up lifelong habits, count the cost, are curious in their inquiries to know how this country, without having a spare copper in the Treasury, or any credit whatsoever, will be able to support herself in her condition of perfect dependency, or defend herself in the event of a war with a neighboring republic or a foreign State. Money, it is thought, for present and pressing wants, may be got by hypothecating lands now owned by the commonwealth, and by contributions of patriotic citizens, and of others not so made. Some, more fruitful in expedients, suggest the possibility, as the country is poor and increases but slowly in population, that until such time as it becomes stronger and possesses more wealth, the fisheries of the southwest coast might be let out to citizens of Cuba for the supply of that island with fish, in which the waters do not abound, and the fortified points of the Tortugas and Key West might be hired for a term of years, under solemn guarantees of an honorable return when called for, to some power such as England or France. Indeed, these islands, the inhabitants thereof consenting, might be sold for sums payable at distant periods as they would be needed—certain portions being set apart by agreement for the support and maintenance of beacons along the coast for the safety of commerce in general, and, in the same view, another part for the construction of post roads and the maintenance of post offices through this at present sparsely populated peninsula, the inhabitants not being commercial, and engaged exclusively in the raising of cotton for the European market. The inhabitants of Florida are currently reported to be 120,000 in number, of which one-half are black. The expense of mails, as put down in newspapers, is $170,000 annually, and would be a tax to the country, even were there no other, difficult to be paid; and the income from foreign commodities would avail nothing other than to furnish offices and increase the general expenses of living. The importation of Africans might be made to pay well for a few years, if permitted by the friendly powers, and particularly if the business be firmly grasped and economically managed as a monopoly by the hand of government, or otherwise the loss by sudden admissions would to present owners be unjust, and be equal to a bar to receiving the native blacks of Virginia, which by civilization and Christianizing are of far finer cast. The ability of the Commonwealth of Florida is wholly unequal to its patriotism. In the event of its forming one of a confederation, not a dollar can it ever carry into the common exchequer, without taking from its immediate necessities, or afford the smallest assistance towards a military support or for a naval armament. In a word, she never can exercise more than an ideal independency, if not a constitutional one, or be other than what she has ever been—a burthen to the country to which it may be her chance to belong. The present appearances are her expenses will have to be borne by the State of Georgia, which is soon to decide upon what her great resources and estimate of the value of this proposed league may encourage her to undertake for the common advantage.

About Secession.

The following good points are from an able article entitled *E Pluribus Unum*, in the February number of the *Atlantic Monthly*:

The country is weary of being cheated with plays upon words. The United States are a nation, and not a mass-meeting; theirs is a government, and not a caucus,—a government that was meant to be capable, and is capable, of something more than the helpless *please don't* of a village constable; they have executive and administrative officers that are not mere puppet-figures to go through the motions of an objectless activity, but arms and hands that become supple to do the will of the people as soon as that will becomes conscious and defines its purpose. It is time that we turned up our definitions in some more trustworthy dictionary than that of avowed disunionists and their more dangerous because more timid accomplices. Rebellion smells no sweeter because it is called secession, nor does order lose its divine precedence in human affairs because a knave may nickname it coercion. Secession means chaos, and coercion the exercise of legitimate authority. You cannot dignify the one nor degrade the other by any verbal charlatanism. The best testimony to the virtue of coercion is the fact that no wrong-doer ever thought well of it. The thief in jail, the mob-leader in the hands of the police, and the murderer on the drop will be unanimous in favor of this new heresy of the unconstitutionality of Constitutions, with its Newgate Calendar of confessions, martyrs, and saints. Falstaff's famous regiment would have volunteered to a man for its propagation or its defence. Henceforth let every unsuccessful litigant have the right to pronounce the verdict of a jury sectional, and to quash all proceedings and retain the property in controversy by seceding from the court room. Let the planting of hemp be made penal, because it squints toward coercion. Why, the first great secessionist would doubtless have preferred to divide Heaven peaceably, would have been willing to send Commissioners, must have thought Michael's proceedings injudicious, and could probably even now demonstrate the illegality of hell-fire to any five-year-old imp of average education and intelligence. What a fine world we should have, if we could only come quietly together in convention, and declare by unanimous resolution, or even by a two-thirds' vote, that edge-tools should hereafter cut everybody's fingers but him that played with them,—that, when two men ride on one horse, the hindmost shall always sit in front,—and that, when a man tries to thrust his partner out of bed and gets kicked out himself, he shall be deemed to have established his title to an equitable division, and shall be thenceforth his as of right, without detriment to the other's privilege on the floor!

If secession be a right, then the moment of its exercise is wholly optional with those possessing it. Suppose, on the eve of a war with England, Michigan should vote herself out of the Union and declare herself annexed to Canada; what kind of a reception would her Commissioners be likely to meet in Washington, and what scruples should we feel about coercion? Or, to take a case precisely parallel to that of South Carolina,—suppose that Utah, after getting herself admitted to the Union, should resume her sovereignty, as it is pleasantly called, and block our path to the Pacific, under the pretence that she did not consider her institutions safe while the other States entertained such scriptural prejudices against her special weakness in the patriarchal line? Is the only result of our admitting a Territory on Monday to be the giving it a right to steal itself and go out again on Tuesday? Or do only the original thirteen States possess this precautious privilege of suicide? We shall need something like a Fugitive Slave Law for runaway republics, and must get a provision inserted in our treaties with foreign powers, that they shall help us catch any delinquent who may take refuge with them, as South Carolina has been trying to do with England and France. It does not matter to the argument, except so far as the good taste of the proceedings is concerned, at what particular time a State may make her territory foreign, thus opening one gate of our national defences and offering a bridge to invasion. The danger of the thing is in her making her territory foreign under any circumstances; and it is a danger which the Government must prevent, if only for self-preservation. Within the limits of the Constitution two sovereignties cannot co-exist; and yet what practical odds does it make, if a State becomes sovereign by simply declaring herself so? The legitimate consequence of secession is, not that a State becomes sovereign, but that, so far as the General Government is concerned, she has outlawed herself, nullified her own existence as a State, and become an aggregate of riotous men who resist the execution of the laws.

The Northwest in Philadelphia.

[From the Philadelphia North American.]

The presence among us of the spirited Northwestern delegation now visiting the city is matter for general congratulation. No event has struck our citizens more favorably for a long time, and it has aspects and phases which complete the entire circle of interests, and touch them all favorably. The delegation is a broad and liberal one, embracing every department of business, even those which by a certain narrow construction are sometimes ruled out and set down as other than business men. The truth is, that few men of any worth at all are not, in fact, members of the general business firm, and whether as traveling members or partners, writing partners or speaking partners, they all have a good deal to do with the general settling up all claims of balances. We are therefore glad to see the delegations full in every sense, and recognize them as full in a business sense, and no more than full. Less would not have satisfied our expectations, nor those of public here or in the cities from which they come.

Inter-communication and business intercourse come from mutual knowledge. If no knowledge of mutual resources exists, nobody will be induced to venture on opening business, and it is often true that small and apparently unimportant incidents bring people together greatly to their joint and several profit. To the West and Northwest we shall be particularly inclined, if we follow the plainest dictates of interest. There the people gather with astonishing rapidity, and there they build the most splendid of the structures which a rich agriculture gives basis for. They cannot live by grain raising alone, however, or on grain alone; they need precisely the conditions which our own city gives to form the complement of their own development. In daily exchange with them, we get what we lack as they get what they most want, and as distance is a small consideration, comparatively, and freights cost little, there is no reason why we should not open a business ten times as great as that we now conduct with the region of enterprise and energy from which our spirited and welcome guests come.

To this work let our merchants, as well as all other members of the general business firms of Philadelphia, straightway address themselves. It is an enterprise that will be rewarded, an investment that will pay. It has a dozen phases of merit on which a statesman, or a scholar, or a teacher of the highest duties of life might hang an appropriate and irresistibly forcible argument. It is a matter on a broader basis even than the bottom of a grain or cattle car; though grain and cattle lead the way in its considerations and walk foremost in the procession as they should. Who is ready to add a new tie to the union of Philadelphia with the Northwest? Who is not ready, indeed, for no man would dare to hint that the remotest evil is contingent on such an alliance?

[From the Philadelphia Bulletin.]

It is not to be expected that the friendly visit of the Northwestern cities to Philadelphia should show beneficial results immediately. Yet we know that already many thousand dollars worth of goods have been purchased by gentlemen who never before bought a dollar's worth in Philadelphia. This is only a beginning. The friendly relations inaugurated by this excursion must grow in cordiality and importance, and every year will find Philadelphia profiting by them more and more. When the facilities are increased for transporting hither, from Milwaukee and Chicago, the flour, grain, beef and pork that form their chief articles of export, then, the advantage of the intercourse being mutual and equal, a large and busy trade will be established, which will also sensibly increase our foreign trade. When cars can be filled at the Chicago and Milwaukee elevators, with wheat or corn in bulk, and the same cars can be discharged at the Philadelphia wharves into ships for European or other ports, we shall begin to comprehend the real value of the trade of the Lake regions. Philadelphia may then become a market for breadstuffs equal to any other Eastern city.

The first step toward this happy consummation has been taken by the interchange of visits between the commercial representatives of the respective cities. A liberal and energetic policy on our part may soon complete the good work.

No Compromise Wanted by the People.

The Washington correspondent of the N. Y. *Herald* finally admits that no compromise is demanded *by the people*, so far as they have been able to reach their representatives in Congress. It says:

A strong effort is making to induce the Republican members of Congress to compromise from their present position. There is very little disposition on their part to yield anything like the terms demanded. The country must not be misled by supposing that any considerable number of Republicans will follow the lead of Mr. Cameron, who has declared that he will support the Crittenden proposition. The statement that "the idea of no compromise—no conciliation—no concession, exists only in the minds of the erratic, if not idiotic, politicians on the Republican side," is a mere denunciatory declaration, tending to retard the great object of conciliation aimed at, and loses all its force before the positive fact stated in yesterday's *Herald*, that a prominent New England member of the House, by actual canvass, ascertained that eighty-six Republican members of that body were opposed to any concessions or compromises. Nothing can be gained by misrepresenting the real facts in the case. The most surprising fact which develops itself, and becomes more positive each day that passes, is, that the attempts to compromise on the part of the North are by the politicians, while the people, without reference to party, pour their letters into the Capitol in immense numbers, declaring against all compromise. I saw a letter to-day from a distinguished Democrat in New York city to a prominent Republican here. The writer uses the following language:

"Things are working among our Southern brethren, but if your folks—the Republicans—are firm without being rash or harsh, it will come out all right."

Seizure of Coast Survey Vessels.

[From the Philadelphia Press.]

It is reported that some of the vessels attached to the Coast Survey have been seized by the secessionists—the steam tender Firefly and schooner Petrel at Charleston, South Carolina, and the schooner Dana, at St. Augustine, on the Florida coast. The mission of these vessels was, of course, of a peaceful and scientific character, and the labors for which they were used have proved highly beneficial to the commerce of the world, and particularly to ships sailing in the vicinity of the ports where they were recently captured. When it is recollected that even nations at war with each other respect the ships of their adversaries that are employed for strictly scientific purposes, the infamy of the captures to which we have referred will be fully comprehended. Even the Indians respect the life and property of a traveler who shows that he possesses an extraordinary talent, or who can convince them that he aims at promoting the general welfare of mankind. But no act of vandalism seems too flagrant for some of the secessionists, and no outrage upon the Government and upon civilization too dishonorable for them to commit. They seem determined to disgrace their cause, which is quite bad enough in itself, as much as possible.

Charleston Items.

I have never seen the fact anywhere stated that the Ordinance of Secession never received the signatures or assent of all the members of the Convention of South Carolina. The fact is, quite a number refused to sign this document. I have no doubt that to-day the number would be much greater. There is a Union party in South Carolina, and it is gaining every day.

The action of Georgia and the hitch in Alabama cause joy and concern—joy that Georgia has ranged herself alongside of South Carolina, and concern lest Alabama, by some mishap, should not be in the same position.

If things were to remain as they are till the 4th of March, and South Carolina is compelled to keep her standing army in the field and maintain her war appointments at not less than $10,000 per day, without being able to strike a blow, secession will be in an advanced stage of dry-rot. The dread is that they have got themselves into just this fix, and that when Mr. Lincoln comes in, they will be just where they are now, only weakened by expense and discouraged by the self-evident impracticability of secession.

If, meantime, servile insurrection should break out, which they profess not to fear, the camel's back certainly would be broken. Would it not be funny if one of the first acts of President Lincoln should be the suppression of domestic violence in weak and humbled South Carolina! And yet, stranger things than that have happened.

The commerce of the port of Savannah is represented to be in a flourishing condition, at the expense, principally, of Charleston. Very little cotton is being shipped here, and stagnation is the order of the docks.—*Charleston Cor. N. Y. Tribune.*

Fortress Monroe, Va.

Fortress Monroe is a point of some interest now, as being almost the only one not in the hands of the rebels. If Virginia secedes she will demand the surrender of this work, and will probably threaten to take it, but I should like to see them try. It is very large. The walls are more than a mile in circuit, very thick and high, surrounded by a moat which is from sixty to one hundred feet wide, with eight feet of water, drawbridge and outer batteries. It mounts some 300 heavy guns, has mortars for throwing shells, furnaces for heating balls, &c. Nothing could approach within three miles except under the fire of all these batteries. This is a magnificent place. The walls enclose some seventy-five acres. In the centre is the parade ground, and all around are the quarters for the troops. Live oak and other trees make it very pleasant here in summer. Outside the moat is a fine walk, with a view of the sea.—*Cor. National Intelligencer.*

Awful Threats.

Certain Southerners in this city talk confidently of the immediate consolidation of a Southern empire, of which Charleston is to be the capital. It is even said that Cuba has been secretly purchased of Spain in order to carry out this design more effectually, while Mexico and Guatemala are expecting to be annexed to the new confederacy, and Spain is preparing to assail the Northern States, or America proper, in concert, with the secessionists, in the hope of receiving for her services, Peru and Chili. They boast, in addition to this, that California will declare her independence, for the sake of the trade of the Southern empire, leaving America, that is to say, New England, New York and their associate States, at the mercy of England on the north, and in the jaws of Spain on the south.—*N. Y. Ev. Post.*

The Monticello Muskets.

The following facts in relation to the lot of muskets seized on board the steamer Monticello a few days ago, were communicated to our reporter yesterday:—These weapons, it appears, were manufactured for the British Government, at Windsor, Vermont, but rejected as unserviceable. Subsequently they were shipped to Vera Cruz, to be used by one of the Mexican factions, but they were again rejected, and thrown on the hands of the manufacturers. They then fell into the possession of one of our leading banking concerns, and finally, after a year or so, were purchased by the Adjutant General of the State of Georgia, and it was while they were being shipped pursuant to his order that they were seized by our Metropolitan police.—*N. Y. Herald, 25th.*

Products of Lake Superior.

Mr. S. J. Ritchie, Secretary of the Lake Superior Agricultural Society, informs us that the copper mines of Lake Superior shipped over 9,000 tons of ore the past season, worth $3,000,000. The iron mines shipped 150,000 tons of ore, and 5,000 tons of pig iron. The City of Superior shipped over 3,000,000 feet of lumber, between 2,000,000 and 3,000,000 lath and shingles, besides furs, fish, potatoes and Minnesota cattle. The city of Detroit increased her exports to Lake Superior at least 50 per cent. over 1859. Among them were 2,275 head of cattle, 423 hogs, 4,248 bales of hay, 533 barrels of eggs, 329,324 pounds of butter, 107,848 bushels of oats, 11,117 bushels of corn, 22,947 barrels of flour, 29,750 bushels of potatoes, &c. &c. The shipments from Cleveland and Chicago are not given.—*St. Paul Daily Press.*

Savannah and Charleston.

We are informed that a significant caricature is exhibited in the shop windows of Savannah, Georgia. It represents the Constitution as a cow, with South Carolina at the tail, the animal threatening to kick the State into the Atlantic ocean if it does not stop; while Georgia, meantime, is coolly clinging to the udders. The Georgians have too much worldly wisdom to place their commerce beyond the protection of the federal power, and no doubt smiles complacently as they see the South Carolinians turning all the trade over to them.

A Boston paper states that a gentleman from Savannah, now in that city, asserts that since the secession of South Carolina the business of Savannah has increased amazingly.—*N. Y. Evening Post.*

Gen. Jackson's Opinion.

A correspondent of the New York *Evening Post* says:

More than twenty years since the writer of this article, in conversation with the oldest member of the Senate of the United States, a representative in that body from Ohio, and who was a personal friend of President Jackson, said, "Suppose there should ever be a separation between the free and slave States, which party would be entitled to the control of the Mississippi?" He answered, "Neither; but if the river should be obstructed by the South, or if they should attempt to secure it against free navigation, the people of the North-western States would sweep the aggressors into the Gulf of Mexico." Has modern degeneracy reached the inhabitants of the North-western States? I trust not.

The Seceding Senators.

[Special Dispatch to the N. Y. Evening Post.]

WASHINGTON, Jan. 21, 1861.

The Republican Senators have determined in caucus to accept the withdrawal of the ten seceding Senators as an actual resignation. They will therefore, propose that the names of Messrs. Clay, Yulee, Mallory, Iverson, Toombs, Fitzpatrick, Davis, Brown, Chesnut and Hammond be stricken from the roll of the Senate. By this action, the danger of the Southern Senators reclaiming their seats under pretence that they had not resigned, will be avoided.

THE WHOLESALE CHARGE OF TREASON.

Affidavit of F. C. Treadwell, of New York.

DISTRICT OF COLUMBIA, CITY AND COUNTY OF WASHINGTON, ss.—I Francis C. Treadwell, of the city, county and State of New York, a counsellor of the Supreme Court of the United States, on solemn affirmation, complain and state as facts of public notoriety, that divers citizens hereinafter named, of South Carolina and other States of this Union, and other persons to the affirmant unknown, owing allegiance to the United States of America, have conspired against the Constitution and Government thereof, and have committed the crimes of misprision of treason, treason and other high crimes and misdemeanors against the peace, welfare and dignity of the said United States, and the people thereof, and the Constitution and laws of the United States in such case made and provided, to wit:

James H. Hammond, James Chesnut,
J. W. Hayne, John McQueen,
W. Porcher Miles, Lawrence M. Keitt,
Milledge L. Bonham, John D. Ashmore,
William W. Boyce, James L. Orr.
All of the State of South Carolina.
Also,
Jefferson Davis, Jacob Thompson,
Albert G. Brown, Reuben Davis,
William Barksdale, Otho R. Singleton,
John J. McRae,
All of the State of Mississippi.
Also,
Judah P. Benjamin, John Slidell,
Miles Taylor, Thomas C. Davidson,
John M. Landrum,
All of the State of Louisiana.
Also,
Robert Toombs, A. Iverson,
Peter E. Love, Martin J. Crawford,
Thomas Hardeman, Jr., Lucius J. Gartrell,
J. W. H. Underwood, James Jackson,
John J. Jones, Howell Cobb,
All of the State of Georgia.
Also,
Benjamin Fitzpatrick, C. C. Clay, Jr.,
James A. Stallworth, James L. Pugh,
David Clopton, Sydenham Moore,
George S. Houston, W. R. W. Cobb,
Jabez L. M. Curry,
All of the State of Alabama.
Also,
D. L. Yulee, S. R. Mallory,
George S. Hawkins,
All of the State of Florida.
Also,
Lewis T. Wigfall, John H. Reagan,
All of the State of Texas.
Also,
Joseph Lane, of Oregon.
Also,
James M. Mason, Robert M. T. Hunter,
Henry A. Wise, Roger A. Pryor,
John B. Floyd,
All of the State of Virginia.

Wherefore this affirmant prays that the persons herein above named, and all other persons guilty of the like crimes and misdemeanors, may be arrested and held to answer for such offences at the Supreme Court of the United States, or at such other tribunals as the Honorable Roger B. Taney, Chief Justice of that court, or either of the Associate Justices of that court, or any other magistrate of the United States, may direct and order.

And that the Honorable James Buchanan, Honorable Lewis Cass, Honorable Jeremiah S. Black, Honorable Joseph Holt, Lieutenant General Winfield Scott, and such other witness as may have knowledge of the commission of the crimes aforesaid, may be duly summoned and held to testify in the premises. F. C. TREADWELL.

To the Honorable Roger B. Taney, Chief Justice; the Honorable John McLean, Associate Justice; and other Associate Justices of the Supreme Court of the United States.

Washington, Dis't of Columbia, Jan. 19, 1861.

Affirmed to before me the subscriber, Justice of the Peace in and for said county and district. B. W. FERGUSON, Jr.

Kentucky not Going Out.

WASHINGTON, Jan. 24, 1861.

There is great rejoicing here to-night, in consequence of the receipt of a dispatch from Mr. Garrard, Treasurer of Kentucky, announcing that the Legislature of that State has decided against calling a Convention, which has been urged only by the secessionists. This is considered equivalent to a declaration against disunion. The Union men here from Kentucky and other border States, especially from Maryland, are congratulating each other at the noble stand taken by Kentucky, while the disunionists appear very much chagrined.

A letter received from Frankfort, Ky., to-night, says the Legislature passed a resolution authorizing the display of the national flag upon the State House, and the firing of thirty-three guns in honor of the Union. The flag was run up, and a committee was appointed to call upon Governor Magoffin to obtain his authority for using a cannon. He refused. The Union men then notified him that if he refused the use of the cannon they would take it. The Governor then assented, and the salute was fired amid the greatest enthusiasm of the people.

Senator Crittenden and the Kentucky members of the House of Representatives, have joined in a petition to the Legislature of that State, recommending the appointment of commissioners, to meet in this city similar representatives from other States.

A Curious Discovery in the Chinese Emperor's Palace.

Among the most curious discoveries made by the Allies in the Chinese Emperor's Summer Palace, was a suit of magnificent armor, inlaid with gold, and the helmet surrounded with an enormous pearl (this suit to be sent to the Emperor Napoleon); a saloon furnished in exact imitation of the style of Louis XV., decorated with portraits of the ladies of the court of that sovereign, the name of each lady being inscribed at the bottom of the frame. The immense apartments were furnished and ornamented in the most splendid manner, and contained numerous articles in gilt, bronze, porcelain, &c., all covered with thick coating of dust. Among the porcelain were some immense vases which had passed more than a century at the bottom of the sea, and to which marine vegetation had clung in such a manner as to produce the most singular ornaments.

Gold and silver statues, representing the fantastic incarnations of Buddha, were in great numbers. Of silks, velvets, linens, carpets and other tissues, for the most part spoiled through neglect, there were enough to cover the walls of a palace larger than the Louvre or Tuileries. This favorite dwelling of the Tartar sovereign stood in the imperial domain of Yuen-ming-Yuen, which comprised an extent of nearly eight miles each way.—*N. Y. Evening Post.*

☞ "Serbiski Pesme" is the vernacular title of the new volume of Servian minstrelsy prepared by Owen Meredith, and soon to be published in London.

☞ Mrs. Norton, the English poetess, is at work on a biography of the famous Sheridan family, of which she is a member. It will be shortly published by MacMillan, of London.

☞ The employes of the London Post-office have formed themselves into a literary association, and have secured the services of Anthony and T. A. Trollope, Mr. G. H. Lewes, and Mr. Hughes (author of "Tom Brown's School Days") to deliver to them a series of lectures.

☞ The personal difficulty between Dunn of Indiana and Rust of Arkansas, has been settled by Hindman of Arkansas, and Sherman of Ohio, who reported "no cause of quarrel." That was certainly one of the best reasons in the world for not fighting.

☞ Mr. Parker Snow, the celebrated Arctic voyager, writes to the London *Morning Herald* repudiating the opinion that the fate of Sir John Franklin's expedition has been decided by the late voyage of the Fox. He also urges the formation of another expedition.

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From the store occupied by us at
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Lubin's Hair Oil,
Lubin's Cosmetic,
Lubin's Rose Powder,
Lubin's Rice Powder,
Lubin's Pearl White,
Lubin's Lavender,
Lubin's Rouge,
Lubin's Pastilles,
Lubin's Soaps,
The best variety of Fine Toilet [illegible] York.
Druggists and Apothecaries [illegible]

IMPORTANT [illegible]
175 RANDOLPH STREET [illegible]
And see how low they sell Oils, Paints, French and American Window Glass [illegible]

Special Notices.

☞ To Horse Owners. Dr. Sweet's Infallible Liniment for Horses is unrivalled by any, [illegible] For sale by J. H. JOHNSON, General Agent, 72 State street.

☞ How to do it!—If you wish a fine head of Hair, use LYON'S KATHAIRON, the best and most popular preparation ever made. Its immense sale proves its excellence. It removes all Dandruff, prevents the Hair from falling out, restores and preserves it, and is delightfully perfumed. Sold everywhere.

☞ Greeley's Bourbon Bitters.—These popular Bitters possess all the nourishing and invigorating properties of Pure Old Bourbon Whiskey, and are considered the most efficacious Tonic and Stimulant, as well as the most agreeable Stomachic ever offered to the public. As a tonic for Old People, Delicate Ladies, convalescent invalids, and all weakly people, they cannot be surpassed; [illegible] Chills and Fevers. Put up in Quart Bottles, in cases of one and two dozen, and for sale by Druggists and Grocers everywhere. W. F. & A. W. GREELEY, Proprietors, [illegible] Boston, Mass. J. H. JOHNSON, General Agent, No. 72 State street, Chicago. S. B. LANDON, Agent.

☞ Kennedy's Medical Discovery cures Scrofula. [illegible] When you are sick, and do not know what is the matter with you, perhaps you have an inward humor. Try Kennedy's Medical Discovery. For sale by all Druggists.

Music Stores.

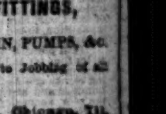
OLDEST MUSIC HOUSE IN CHICAGO.
H. M. HIGGINS,
(Successors to Higgins Brothers,)
No. 117 ....Randolph Street.... No. 117
Is the only place in the city where all kinds of Music Books and Sheet Music can be found. Do not forget the number, 117 Randolph street, near the corner of Clark, in Kingsbury Block. Orders from the country promptly attended to.

LARGEST WHOLESALE HOUSE IN
Musical Instruments and Strings.
JULIUS BAUER,
99 South Clark Street, Chicago,
Manufacturer and Importer of Musical Instruments and Strings, having connection with manufacturing houses in Berlin, Leipsic, Dresden, England and Paris, is prepared to furnish Dealers, Bands and Individuals with every article in their line,
AT THE LOWEST NEW YORK PRICES.
J. BAUER.

DRUMS AND BRASS INSTRUMENTS.
JULIUS BAUER,
MANUFACTURER OF
DRUMS AND BRASS INSTRUMENTS,
99 South Clark Street, Chicago.

Plumbing.

T. C. SMITH & COMPANY,
Brass Cock Manufacturers,
COPPERSMITHS,
And Dealers in
WROUGHT IRON PIPE,
STEAM AND GAS FITTINGS,
SHEET COPPER, BLOCK TIN, PUMPS, &c.
Also—Particular attention paid to Jobbing of all kinds connected with the Trade.
236 Washington Street, Chicago, Ill.



R. D. McFARLANE'S
Gas, Steam Fitting
—AND—
PLUMBING ESTABLISHMENT.
14 La Salle Street, Chicago,
DEALER IN
GAS FIXTURES AND IRON FURNITURE,
PRACTICAL PLUMBER,
And Manufacturer of
ALL KINDS OF STEAM WORK.
TO THE TRADE:
The trade supplied with tools and every article in the Gas, Steam Fitting and Plumbing Business. [illegible]

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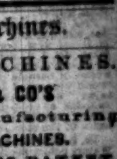
DURYEE & FORSYTH,
Manufacturing Company
SCALES,
FIRE & BURGLAR PROOF
SAFES,
Warehouse Trucks, Baggage Barrows, Sugar Mills, &c.
A. K. SPENCER, Agent, 38 South Water St., Chicago.

HITCHCOCK'S
Premium Scales.
Manufactured by
S. S. HITCHCOCK,
39 S. Canal-st., Chicago.
All kinds of Scales Repaired.

HOWE'S STANDARD SCALES.
VANDERVOORT, DICKERSON & CO.,
No. 100 & 101 Randolph, Chicago, Ill.
Weigh out of Level. No Check Rods. All friction received on Balls.



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SEWING MACHINES.
L. CORNELL & CO'S
Family and Manufacturing
$40 SEWING MACHINES.
TAGGART & FARR'S PATENT.
We are happy to say to the thousands who are using our Machines, [illegible]
L. CORNELL & CO., [illegible] Chicago, Ill.

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NEW YORK STEAM DYE WORKS.
WM. YERBURY,
[illegible] South Clark street, [illegible] Chicago, Illinois.
Dyer and Cleaner of all kinds of Silk and Woolen Goods, [illegible]

REAL OLD FASHIONED MUSIC.—[illegible] Published by OLIVER DITSON & CO., Boston.

BARNUM'S [illegible]

TOYS AND [illegible]

YANKEE NOTIONS.

MALT!

BARLEY MALT.

A STOCK OF

PRIME BARLEY MALT

For Brewers' and Distillers' Use

CONSTANTLY ON HAND,

AND

ORDERS PROMPLY FILLED.

ALSO,

SUPERIOR YEAST MALT

IN BARRELS.

ADDRESS, A. C. [illegible]

12 South Water Street, Chicago.

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No. 48 - - - - Clark Street, - - - - No. 48

NEXT TO SHERMAN HOUSE,

FAMILY GROCERIES

UNEXCELLED IN

QUALITY AND VARIETY.

SOLE AGENT FOR

Ameiung's Celebrated Boneless

HAMS,

Westphalia Cure, Superior Quality and Flavor.

FRESH FRUITS AND VEGETABLES

IN CANS.

SWEET CORN,	TOMATOES,
GREEN PEAS,	LIMA BEANS,
MUSHROOMS,	FRESH PEACHES,
RASPBERRIES,	STRAWBERRIES,
PINE APPLES,	OLIVES.

FISH, IN CANS.

FRESH SALMON, TURTLE SOUP, LOBSTERS, HERRING.

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No. 61.....Randolph Street.....No. 61

F. E. RIGBY.

BALMORAL SKIRTS

Still Another Lot of those Beautiful

BALMORALS

JUST RECEIVED AT

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40 TONS DRIED PEACHES (Choice Article.)

5 Tons Dried Apples,

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AND

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WOOLEN YARNS,

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HOODS, HOODS,

SONTAGS, LEGGINS, MITTENS, AND [illegible]

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AND

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DISTRIBUTION.

ONE HUNDRED WORKS OF ART

TO BE DISTRIBUTED AMONG

Eight Hundred Subscribers.

[illegible]

JAMES McDONNELL,

Sole Agent for the sale of

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Manufactured by

BRANDAMOUR & HEBBE, [illegible]

PEORIA ALCOHOL WORKS, [illegible]

G. C. PAOLI & CO., Chicago, Ill.

Wholesale dealer in Highwines, Camphene, Burning Fluid and Whiskies of all kinds.

G. C. PAOLI & CO'S

PREMIUM PURE SPIRITS

[illegible]

BUY THE GENUINE

Lubin's Extracts,
Lubin's Pomades,
Lubin's Hair Oil,
Lubin's Cosmetic,
Lubin's Rose Powder,
Lubin's Rice Powder,
Lubin's Pearl White,
Lubin's Lavender,
Lubin's Rouge,
Lubin's Pastiles,
Lubin's Soaps.

The best variety of Fine Toilet Goods west of New York.

Druggists and Apothecaries, [illegible]

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175 RANDOLPH STREET, [illegible]

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[illegible] Dr. Sweet's [illegible]

How to do it!—If you wish a [illegible] use LYON'S KATHAIRON, the best and [illegible] preparation ever made. It removes all Dandruff, [illegible] the Hair from falling out, restores and [illegible] and is delightfully perfumed. Sold every- [illegible]

Greeley's Bourbon Bitters.—[illegible] all the nourishing and [illegible] properties of PURE OLD BOURBON WHISKY, [illegible] the most efficacious TONIC and [illegible] as well as the most agreeable STOMACHIC [illegible] As a tonic for Old People, [illegible] Ladies, convalescent Invalids, and all weakly [illegible] in all cases of Weak- [illegible] they will give immediate relief, and [illegible] healthy tone to the system. A trial [illegible] merits over all other Tonics now in [illegible] For LIVER COMPLAINTS, DYSPEPSIA, [illegible] DISEASES AND LIVER COMPLAINTS, they are an [illegible] remedy, and are a certain preventive of [illegible] Fever.

Put up in Quart Bottles, in cases of one and two [illegible] and for sale by Druggists and Grocers every- [illegible]

W. F. & A. W. GREELEY, Proprietors, No. 8 [illegible] street, Boston, Mass.

J. H. JOHNSON, General Agent, No. 70 State street, Chicago.

S. S. LANDON, Agent.

Kennedy's Medical Discovery [illegible]

Kennedy's Medical Discovery cures Erysipelas,
Kennedy's Medical Discovery cures Canker,
Kennedy's Medical Discovery cures Nursing Sore Mouth,
Kennedy's Medical Discovery cures Humor of the Eyes,
Kennedy's Medical Discovery cures Scald Head,
Kennedy's Medical Discovery cures Running of the Ear,
Kennedy's Medical Discovery cures Ulcers and Sore Legs,
Kennedy's Medical Discovery cures Lepra,
Kennedy's Medical Discovery cures Rheumatism,
Kennedy's Medical Discovery cures Salt Rheum,
Kennedy's Medical Discovery cures Erysipelas,
Kennedy's Medical Discovery Regulates the Bowels,
Kennedy's Medical Discovery Regulates the Kidneys,
Kennedy's Medical Discovery Regulates the Liver,
Kennedy's Medical Discovery has cured Dropsy.

When you are sick, and do not know what is the matter with you, perhaps you have an inward humor. Try Kennedy's Medical Discovery.

For sale by all Druggists.

Music Stores.

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Manufacturer and Importer of Musical Instruments and Strings, having connection with manufacturing houses in Berlin, Leipsic, Dresden, England and Paris, is prepared to furnish Dealers, Bands and Individuals with every article in his line,

AT THE LOWEST NEW YORK PRICES.

J. BAUER.

DRUMS AND BRASS INSTRUMENTS.

JULIUS BAUER,

MANUFACTURER OF

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99 South Clark Street, Chicago.

Plumbing.

T. C. SMITH & COMPANY,

Brass Cock Manufacturers,

COPPERSMITHS,

And Dealers in

WROUGHT IRON PIPE,

STEAM AND GAS FITTINGS,

SHEET COPPER, BLOCK TIN, PUMPS, &c.

Also—Particular attention paid to Jobbing of all kinds connected with the Trade.

236 Washington Street, Chicago, Ill.

R. D. McFARLANE'S

Gas, Steam Fitting

—AND—

PLUMBING ESTABLISHMENT.

54 La Salle Street, Chicago,

DEALER IN

GAS FIXTURES AND IRON FURNITURE,

PRACTICAL PLUMBER,

And Manufacturer of

ALL KINDS OF STEAM WORK.

TO THE TRADE.

The trade supplied with tools and every article in the Gas, Steam Fitting and Plumbing Business. Re-Gilding and Bronzing done to order.

Manufactory 167 and 169 East Washington street.

Scales.

DURYEE & FORSYTH, Manufacturing Company

SCALES,

FIRE & BURGLAR PROOF

SAFES,

Warehouse Trucks, Baggage Barrows, Sugar Mills, &c.

A. K. SPENCER, Agent, 183 South Water St., Chicago.

HITCHCOCK'S

Premium Scales!

Manufactured by

S. S. HITCHCOCK,

89 S. Canal-st., Chicago.

All kinds of Scales Repaired.

HOWE'S STANDARD SCALES.

VANDERVOORT, DICKERSON & CO.,

No. 189 & 201 Randolph, Chicago, Ill.

Weigh out of Level. No Check Rods. All friction received on Balls.

Sewing Machines.

SEWING MACHINES.

L. CORNELL & CO'S

Family and Manufacturing

$40 SEWING MACHINES.

TAGGART & FARR'S PATENT.

We are happy to say to the thousands who are using our Machines, and the thousands that want them, that EACH MACHINE NOW BEARS THE PATENT [illegible] [illegible]

[illegible]

L. CORNELL & CO.,

Post Office Box 51, Chicago, Ill.

Call at 133 Lake street, (Up-stairs).

Steam Dye Works.

NEW YORK STEAM DYE WORKS.

WM. YERBURY,

[illegible] South Clark Street, between Madison and Monroe, Chicago, Illinois.

[illegible]

REAL OLD FASHIONED [illegible]

[illegible] Published by OLIVER DITSON & CO.

Educational.

INSTRUCTION IN DRAWING.

Mechanical, Architectural and Topographical Drawing taught by W. THEO. KRAUSCH, [illegible] and of Mining Academy of Freyberg, Saxony.

Office No. 114 Dearborn street, [illegible]

YOUNG LADIES' SEMINARY

AT LAKE FOREST, ILL.

The Spring Term in this Institution, [illegible]

Circulars, containing Terms, Course of Study, References, &c., may be had on application by letter or otherwise.

Lake Forest, Jan. 8th, 1861.

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MONEY TO LOAN

At Ten Per Cent.

From one to five years, in sums to suit, on First-Class securities in this city or county. [illegible] wanted at 65 Clark street. R. F. DOWNING & CO.

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APPLY TO

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Wanted by BENJ. F. QUIMBY & CO., Commission Merchants No. 123 S. W. st.

WANTED—R. K. SWIFT,

JOHNSON & CO'S

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Or on Good Improved Farms in this State.

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Three to five years' Loans at 10 per cent. Short Paper discounted. Cash advances on Warehouse Receipts. City Scrip wanted.

FOR MONEY TO LOAN

On Real Estate Securities in Cook and adjoining Counties,

Apply to

ERNST PRUSSING,

Dealer in Foreign Exchange,

MONEY AND REAL ESTATE BROKER,

Agent for the British Commercial Life Insurance Co., and Notary Public.

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N. E. cor. of Clark and Washington sts.

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BANKING, SHIPPING AND COMMISSION,

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Cash advanced on all kinds of property consigned for sale or shipment.

Cash advanced on Bills of Lading and Warehouse Receipts.

EXCHANGE BOUGHT AND SOLD.

Houses to rent. Lots on lease on long time on State street, Wabash, Michigan and Indiana Avenues. Also, on the West Side.

Hotel on Clark street to rent cheap to a good tenant. A most desirable residence to exchange for unproductive property.

Credits given on New York and Boston.

Business Cards.

DRS. SMALL & BEEBE have removed to their New Office Rooms,

No. 102 Washington Street,

Where they are prepared to attend to their professional calls in Medicine and Surgery at all hours of the day and night.

CHARLES B. WAITE,

ATTORNEY AND COUNSELLOR AT LAW,

128 Clark Street, Chicago.

Particular attention given to the law of real estate and to the collection of claims within the State of Illinois.

PAYSON & REYNOLDS,

ATTORNEYS & COUNSELLORS AT LAW,

80 - - - Dearborn Street - - - 80

GEORGE PAYSON. WM. C. REYNOLDS.

CHICAGO, ILLINOIS.

REFERENCES—Reynolds, Ely & Co., I. H. Burch & Co., Chicago; Wm. L. Reynolds & Co., Boston; John M. Atwood, Esq., Philadelphia; Messrs. Springer & Whiteman, S. S. L'Hommedieu, Esq., Cincinnati; John Andrews, Esq., Pres't Board of Control, D. W. Deshler, Esq., Columbus, O.; E. B. Ely & Co., Louisville; Hon. Ira Harris, Hon. Amasa J. Parker, Albany, N. Y.; John G. Deshler, Esq., Buffalo.

CRAWFORD, SHARP & CO.,

IMPORTERS AND DEALERS in Crockery, Glass and China Table Cutlery, Looking Glasses, Castors and British Ware, No. 196 Lake street, Chicago, Illinois.

Stationery, &c.

CARTER & STONE, Dealers in

RAGS AND PAPER,

79 South Canal Street, Chicago, Ill.

J. T. CARTER. E. B. STONE.

Cash paid for all kinds of Cotton and Woolen Rags.

BUTLER & HUNT, 48 State-St., have now on hand the following sizes of printing paper:

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And are receiving a large assortment of BOOK PAPER. 2,000 reams of Wrapping Paper, of different sizes. 1,000 reams Manilla do. 200 reams Cap and Letter, and a general assortment of Printer's Stationery.

1,000 Kegs of Mather's celebrated Book and News Ink. All of which will be sold for cash at the lowest possible rates.

Cash paid for Rags.

D. A. INGERSOLL,

BLANK BOOK MANUFACTURER,

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I am now prepared to manufacture Blank Books of every description, ruled and bound to any desired pattern, with or without printed headings. Particular attention paid to orders from County Officers, Banks, &c. Bill Heads, Letter Heads, Shipping Bills, &c., Ruled and Printed to order. Magazines, Periodicals, etc., bound in any style. Old Books bound and repaired. All kinds of Printing done with neatness and dispatch. Terms moderate. NO. 126 LAKE STREET, Northeast corner of Clark, (entrance on Clark street.) Post Office box 3884.

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ST. JOSEPH & PIKE'S PEAK

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A. WARREN & CO.,

General Freighters to the Mines,

STORAGE, FORWARDING AND COMMISSION MERCHANTS.

We have Trains leaving St. Joseph weekly throughout the year, for all parts in the mines, and can give parties unusual facilities for getting out freight with dispatch and at reasonable rates. All goods shipped to our care, destined for the mines, will be promptly attended to. Warehouse on Sixth Street.

A. WARREN & CO.

St. Joseph, Mo.

GUNS!—GUNS!!—GUNS!!!—

Guns, Rifles, Pistols; Colt's, Allen's, Sharpe's, and every variety of Revolver. Bowie Knives, Tents, Picks, Shovels, Pans, Gold Scales, Blankets, and all kinds of miner's tools; Powder, Shot, Caps, and ammunition generally. Agent for St. Louis Shot. Sole Agent for Hazard's Powder. GEO. T. ABBEY 188 Lake-st.

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RUPTURES CURED

BY THE

HARD RUBBER RIGGS TRUSS.

This Truss is unlike all others ever used, both in construction and material. Does not constantly press on the rupture, and thereby give a call for a truss for life, like most trusses in use, but presses in four places, bringing the parts together, giving nature a chance to cure, which it does in nearly all cases. Does not press UPON THE CORD, nor impede circulation; never soils or corrodes, and is always clean and new. Young persons and recent cases always cured. Physicians say it is the ONLY PHILOSOPHICAL TRUSS IN USE. None but those who have suffered with the misery of rupture can appreciate the value of the "Riggs Truss." An illustrated pamphlet, containing all particulars, sent free to any one by addressing L. B. SEELEY, Exclusive and Sole Agent for the Western States. Office 194 Lake street, Post Office box 4,852, Chicago, Ill.

Wholesale trade supplied at New York prices.

Oysters.

OYSTERS! OYSTERS!!

40 CENTS PER CAN.

We are now selling A No. 1 Baltimore Oysters at Forty Cents per Can, in any quantity. Five Cents extra will be charged where bills are charged or goods sent by the can. Orders accompanied with the cash will receive prompt attention.

H. SANBORN, Fruit Dealer, 118 Randolph st.

STEVENS & WEBBER,

OYSTERS,

FRESH FROM BALTIMORE EVERY DAY,

108 - - - Randolph Street - - - 108

Orders from the country solicited and promptly attended to.

L. B. PLATT & CO.,

OYSTERS

FROM BALTIMORE AND DELAWARE BAY,

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Orders from the country promptly attended to.

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JEVNE & ALMINI,

Fresco and Decorative

PAINTERS,

[illegible] Washington st., Chicago.

FRESCO AND DECORATIVE PAINTING

In the Parlors, Dining Halls and Libraries of Steamboats, Residences, &c. Also, the Interior of Churches, Public Halls, &c., in Chicago, Illinois and other States. We also give strict attention to the Graining of Wood, and Marbles, and solicit your orders, consisting of [illegible]

JEVNE & ALMINI, [illegible] Washington st.

Paper Hangings.

WALL PAPER!

LARGEST ASSORTMENT OF

NEW PATTERNS

—AT—

DRAKE & BRO'S,

PAINTERS AND PAPER HANGERS,

[illegible] South Clark Street . . . 126

HOOPS, HOOPS.—MESSRS. FARRAR, LINK & CO., at Fort Wayne, Indiana, are manufacturing Round Hickory Flour, Pork and Whisky Barrel Hoops by Machinery. The Hoops are all Shaved and Lapped ready for the Cooper, to put on the barrel. Consumers of Hoops will find it to their interest to give them a call. All orders promptly filled and attended to. Manufactory opposite the Depot, Fort Wayne, Indiana.

Chicago Tribune.

TUESDAY, JANUARY 29, 1861.

Daily Arrival and Departure of Mail Trains.

Trains Depart.	Mails Close.	Trains Arrive.
EAST.		
MICHIGAN SOUTHERN.		
6.00 a. m.	10.00 p. m.	10.30 a. m.
6.30 p. m.	4.45 p. m.	11.00 p. m.
MICHIGAN CENTRAL.		
6.00 a. m.	10.00 p. m.	10.30 a. m.
6.30 p. m.	4.45 p. m.	11.00 p. m.
PITTSBURG, FT. WAYNE AND CHICAGO.		
5.00 a. m.	10.00 p. m.	6.00 a. m.
5.30 p. m.	4.45 p. m.	10.40 p. m.
SOUTH AND WEST.		
CHICAGO AND ROCK ISLAND.		
9.45 a. m.	8.00 a. m.	5.45 a. m.
11.45 p. m.	9.00 p. m.	3.15 p. m.
DIXON AIR LINE.		
11.40 a. m.	10.00 a. m.	4.15 a. m.
9.00 p. m.	No mail.	5.40 p. m.
ILLINOIS CENTRAL—BRANCH.		
9.30 a. m.	8.00 a. m.	7.15 a. m.
9.50 p. m.	8.00 p. m.	6.50 p. m.
BURLINGTON AND QUINCY.		
11.15 a. m.	9.30 a. m.	5.45 a. m.
11.40 p. m.	8.00 p. m.	11.30 p. m.
AURORA ACCOMMODATION.		
5.45 p. m.		10.40 a. m.
ALTON AND ST. LOUIS.		
9.15 a. m.	8.00 a. m.	5.40 a. m.
9.00 p. m.	6.30 p. m.	5.40 p. m.
NORTH AND WEST.		
GALENA AND CHICAGO UNION.		
11.45 a. m.	10.00 a. m.	3.45 a. m.
8.30 p. m.	7.00 p. m.	5.40 p. m.
NORTHWESTERN.		
12.45 p. m.	11.00 a. m.	10.30 p. m.
4.00 p. m.	3.40 p. m.	4.45 p. m.
MILWAUKEE.		
7.45 a. m.	4.00 a. m.	11.34 a. m.
12.30 p. m.	11.00 a. m.	5.00 p. m.

Parties in Rome.

The Rome correspondent of the N. Y. *Independent* writes as follows:

A THOROUGH ORGANIZATION.—The citizens of Rome are divided into two parties, called the Whites and the Blacks. The blacks are the Priests' party, and the Whites are the Liberal party. Now the whites have a most thorough understanding between themselves, and act in concert, making such demonstration as the leaders judge proper. They do this often enough, to let the blacks know that they are not dead, but *Wide Awake*. Last spring, when the news of the victories in the north of Italy reached Rome, there was a strong inclination to shout and huzza, but the French General forbade any demonstration, lest it should disturb the peace of the city. His business was to keep Rome quiet. A few days after, when this General was returning home from church, he found ten thousand men crowding the Corso, leaving only a passage for his carriage, and all holding up their hats, but maintaining a perfect silence. When he had passed they all put on their hats and walked quietly home. He could not find fault with this act of politeness.

Again: on another occasion, a very large number of men were noticed to wear a peculiar slouched hat as they walked the streets in the prosecution of their business. This continued for a few days, and then the ordinary hat was used.

Again: it was somehow understood that no man should smoke a cigar or pipe on the Pincian Hill—the fashionable promenade. Now the Italians are great smokers, but for several days, though thousands promenade there, no cigar or pipe appeared; then the cigar resumed its place. These are signs that prove that there is thorough organization—that the leaders know their strength, and only bide their time. This organization is the more hopeful on the one hand, and to be dreaded on the other, as it is never noisy, is always under self-control, and prompt in action.

Again: the shops, preparatory to Christmas, fill their windows with attractive goods. In the toy-shops appeared some quaint figures, painted and dressed with the three colors of the Piedmont flag. There were no mottoes nor inscriptions on them. Their postures were not peculiarly grave or merry. They were not caricatures of pope, cardinal, bishop or priest. But they had the hated three colors, *red white, and green*. They were not arranged in the form of a flag, but the three colors were there, that was enough. It might mean something; so all these toys were removed.

WHAT WILL ROME DO?—This is in almost everybody's mouth, and it is a hard question to answer. If Victor Emanuel should march to the gates of Rome with 20,000 soldiers, "the whites" within the walls would answer his bugles with the most enthusiastic shouts of Salve! salve!—Welcome! welcome! What if he should say to the Emperor of the French, Let the vote be fairly taken; if the vote is in favor of the Pope as their temporal ruler, I will peaceably withdraw my army, and leave them to their own chosen ruler. But if they elect me as their king, then I shall have the same right to the throne of Rome that you have to the throne of France—the choice of the people? If Victor Emanuel were at the gates of Rome with an army, on the first morning after his arrival, the Piedmont flag would be displayed from almost every house, the tri-colored cockade would be generally worn, and the women would appear in tri-colored dresses. I may find myself some morning, in the midst of such an overturning. Should such a revolution take place, no violence will be offered to the Pope personally. He may remain here and go on with his spiritual duties, protected by and amenable to the civil laws.

A Man Killed by a Lion.

[From the London Times, Jan. 8.]

Yesterday morning a terrible encounter took place at Astley's Amphitheater. An under groom named Smith was literally throttled to death by one of the lions which play so prominent a part in the holiday entertainments at that favorite place of amusement. The lions, three in number, are confined in a cage at the back of the stage.

When the night watchman left the theater yesterday morning, a few minutes before seven, he reported "all right." Shortly afterward Smith, the deceased, entered the place and found the lions prowling about. They had torn off a heavy iron bar which crossed the front of their cage, and then burst open the door. Smith was alone, and not being familiar with the animals, he attempted to escape into an adjoining stable-yard. His situation was a frightful one, and most men would have acted precisely as he did under similar circumstances; but the probability is that if he had stood his ground boldly his life would have been saved. Unfortunately one of the lions—that which is known by the name of Havelock—caught sight of his retreating figure and instantly sprang upon him. It seized him by the haunches, pulled him to the ground and then fixed its teeth in his throat. Death must have been almost instantaneous, but as Smith was found a good deal cut and bruised at the back of the head, it is supposed that the lion, after burying its fangs in his throat, dragged him about and dashed his head against the ground. It seems in fact to have worried him, though the wounds inflicted by the brute are neither so numerous nor so severe as might have been expected. There were no cries for help, but a sort of shuffling noise was heard by a man in the stable-yard. He suspected what had occurred, and did not venture to open the door through which Smith had endeavored to escape, but he gave the alarm, and in a few minutes was joined by several grooms and others connected with the theater.

They were all, however, too much afraid to enter the place, and nothing was done to ascertain the fate of Smith until the arrival of Crockett, the Lion Conqueror, to whom the animals belong. As soon as he reached the spot he passed through the door alone, none of the others daring to follow.

The body of Smith was lying face upward a few feet from the door, and Havelock was crouching over it as a hungry dog hangs over a piece of meat. Crockett immediately threw the animal off and dragged the body into the yard. It was still warm, but life had been extinct for some time.

A surgeon was sent for, but of course he could render no assistance. Crockett lost no time in securing the lions. They allowed him to capture them easily enough. Even Havelock did not offer any resistance, and the other two, which had taken no part in the terrible scene with Smith, seemed rather afraid than otherwise. In a few minutes all three were back in their cage again, and last night they went through their usual performances before a crowded audience.

A Tough Story.

[From the Albany Standard.]

We heard an affair related last evening, which is one of the most strange that we ever listened to. It is almost incredible, yet the source from whence it comes is so reliable that we cannot for a moment doubt its truth. The incident as related, is as follows: Some few years ago, a wealthy old bachelor of this town wooed and won the heart of a not only beautiful, but accomplished girl of eighteen years. The honey-moon, which lasted for months, was not over, when the fair one was suddenly attacked with illness. She lingered for a short time, and died. The husband went almost frantic over the sad event. No appeals on the part of his friends seemed to give him relief. The funeral ceremonies were performed and the beautiful corpse of the young bride was consigned to the receiving vault of the family burial ground. The anguish of the husband was intense, and it was feared he would lose his reason.

For some time after, the husband daily visited the vault to view the corpse of his beautiful bride. Being closed in a metallic coffin, her features still retained their sympathy of expression, and although those dark eyes were closed in death, they appeared only to be closed in sleep, while a smile yet seemed to play upon those lips, that he so oft had pressed to his with enraptured delight while life animated the possessor. He could stand these things no longer, and resolved, that instead of being obliged to visit the departed at the vault, he would invent some means whereby he could have that face in the room with him, where he could constantly dwell upon it. It is said that he consulted with some surgeon not a resident of this State, and an agreement was entered into, whereby the head was decapitated from the body, and removed to the residence of the surgeon, where it was properly embalmed in a beautiful case, done up in gold, and then brought back to the city. That case now occupies a prominent position in the room of the aforesaid bachelor, and he being a man of means, does little else than muse upon it. This is truly a remarkable, we may say, astounding narrative. It was told in good faith, however.

Strange Crime in Ireland.

A Dublin correspondent of the New York *Observer* says:

A youth scarcely of age has startled those most familiar with the romantic in guilt by a crime, in its perpetration, antecedent and accompaniments so unusual, as that the relation of it sounds more like fiction than reality. Joseph Dwyer, son of a respectable provision merchant of King street, in this city, having received a suitable elementary education, was entered in the Roman Catholic University, Stephen's Green, with a view to the priesthood. His habits and conduct, however, compelled his dismission; and his father set him up once and a second time in business. But depravity, though he was but nineteen, had gained absolute mastery over him; and other sources being exhausted, he took to robbery and murder to supply the means of gratifying his abomin-

[illegible] able propensities. He hired an empty house, purchased a pickaxe and shovel and dug a grave six feet long, four broad and four deep. He had provided himself with a pistol and getting-up case and plenty of powder and ball. He then went to the celebrated clothier's, Hyam, purchased a quantity of fashionable apparel, to be paid for on delivery, and induced the messenger, as he hoped, to be inveigled into his murderous den. He attempted to shoot him, but the victim caught his fingers into his mouth and the gagging and confusion gave opportunity for his escape. On getting out he called the police, but the assassin had disappeared. He has been since captured, is committed for trial, and the defence is to be insanity, which if successful will at least immure him for life.

The details would fill a volume, disclosing a career of wickedness as singular as it is deplorable.

An American Conjurer in Paris.

The Paris correspondent of the New York *World* writes:

A young man named Squire, from Boston, one of the editors of the spiritual journal called the *Banner of Light*, is puzzling the Parisians, and promises to create as great an excitement in the circles of the curious as Hume did two years ago. Most of the newspaper feuilleton-ists have been to see him, and have published descriptions of the performances of his wonderful table, which he has had made expressly from solid oak, for the purpose of testing the strength of the "Spirits," which, he says, raise it from the floor, and carrying it over his head, land it upon the bed in the rear of him. The table weighs about a hundred pounds, and being placed in the center of a room, Squire, with his legs tied to a chair, sits just far enough away from it to be able to reach it by extending his left arm to its full length, and while his left hand rests upon the edge of the table while the other is held by the person who sits beside him. His "Spirits," however, are literally those of darkness; for while the room remains lighted nothing remarkable occurs, but upon the lamp being removed, a creaking noise is heard, the table gives signs of agitation, and the lights being introduced, it is found upon the bed, having by some means been removed eight or ten feet. The Russians seem to be particularly delighted with these feats, and, as they did Hume, they have taken up Squire, and he has given several *seances* at the houses of prominent Russian nobles. Hume, as the reward for his endeavors in the spiritual line, married a Russian lady of great wealth, and it is not impossible that Squire, who, like Pyramus, is a "sweet youth and tall," may be equally fortunate. At any rate he has become one of the celebrities of Paris, and has, it is said, been already requested to appear before the emperor, who, when Hume was here, invited him quite frequently to the Tuileries. While in England, Squire and his table had the honor of appearing before the Queen and royal family.

The Skating Mania in London.

It appears by the London *Star* of the 5th, that the skating mania is as strong in that city as in this. The *Star* says:

"It would be almost impossible to give a perfect description of the sight presented in Hyde Park last night, but when it is stated that upwards of 200,000 persons were estimated to be on and around the Serpentine, some idea may be formed of the scene which was presented. The drive along the Serpentine was for two hours completely blocked up with carriages of the nobility and gentry, and along the banks masses of persons were congregated, while, to obtain a view of the extraordinary and brilliant sight upon the frozen surface, several hundreds of persons mounted the lofty trees. From the bridge down to the extreme end of the river was one continuous blaze of light, there being upwards of 50,000 skaters and sliders, nearly all of whom carried lighted torches, and carried on their evolutions by their light. The centre, as well as near the banks of the river, was lined by several hundred tents, consisting of skating booths, refreshment pavilions, &c. Near the east end was erected a very large tent for the supply of wine, porter and refreshments of all descriptions, while the venders of hot coffee, ginger beer, &c., drove a most profitable trade, and the whole scene was one that has never before been witnessed on the frozen water of the Serpentine. About seven o'clock several displays of fireworks took place upon the ice, and blue, green, and red fires were ignited, the whole shedding over the scene a most brilliant and extraordinary effect.

"At about eight o'clock there was a large number of persons entered the park, mostly from Apsley House-gate, and proceeded to the Serpentine. The whole length of Piccadilly, from this gate was crowded with persons wending their way to the park, and, in fact the thoroughfare on one side was almost impassable, while carriages of all descriptions thronged the road-way. Skating quadrilles and other dances were gone through on the frozen surface, and several matches of an exciting character also took place. Shortly after nine o'clock the general aspect of the park was truly wonderful, a large number of the tents being lighted up with variegated oil lamps and festoons of Chinese lanterns, and further displays of pyrotechnics took place. A large number of the skaters and sliders about this time paid a visit to the different refreshment booths, and fires were lighted, around which many discussed refreshments of all kinds. The view obtained from the bridge resembled, in some part the bivouacking of a large army. The festivities were carried on with the utmost vigor for several hours, but at ten o'clock a large number of persons retired. Several thousands, however, remained upon the ice until a very late hour."

Great Robbery at Florence.

A letter from Florence dated Dec. 22, mentions a bold and extensive robbery of the National Gallery of Florence. The letter says:

"The interest in political events and characters is at the present moment completely absorbed in the general sorrow felt in the city of Benvenuto Cellini at the great and audacious robbery perpetrated, late last Monday night or at a very early hour on Tuesday morning, in the Sala Delle Gemme, or Hall of the Jewels, in the National Gallery of the Uffizi. A hundred and ninety-one rings, of which many are amongst the most precious known in the world—one the work of Benvenuto Cellini; the head of a warrior, enamelled and set in diamonds; the richly wrought handles of other famous lapis lazuli and jasper cups, the celebrated green cameo, with its ruby setting—a booty, in short, which the official journal represents as not less than a million of francs in value, but which, it is whispered, may be rated at twice that sum—all this has disappeared at one fell sweep, and as yet no traces of the plunderers have been discovered. The ring belonged to Cosmo di Medici, and is alone valued at 250,000f. on account of its immense topaz. It was at first reported that the famous onyx cup, perhaps the most precious article in the whole Hall of Jewels, was gone with the rest; but this, it appears, is not the case, the robbers having only torn away its silver ornaments. They have also left the casket of rock crystals that belonged to Pope Clement VII—the work of Valerio Belli, as well as the cup of Diana of Poiters, ascribed to Benvenuto Cellini. It would appear that the robbery must have been long premeditated, and it was carried out in the most systematic manner. The thieves first entered the gallery by means of false keys at the door usually entered by visitors, beneath the arcades of the Uffizi Lungini. When they got to the landing-place on the stairs, where the iron gate leads directly up to the gallery, they forced the lock. On reaching the first vestibule, which it may be remembered contains various busts and statutes, they made their way up by a rope ladder through the window to the roof, and then went along the roof to the first great corridor of the gallery until they got to the farther end, at which the Hall of Jewels is situated. Once there they easily dashed through the sky-light, and secured their booty. From the investigations already made there appears to be no ground for suspecting any of the persons officially connected with the gallery.

Interesting Correspondence between Schamyl and Abd-el-Kader.

The following correspondence has been exchanged between Schamyl and Abd-el-Kader:

Salutation to him who has made himself illustrious among all men—to him that has extinguished the flames of discord, and has torn up by the roots the tree of enmity, which resembles the head of Satan. Glory be to God who hath granted to His servant his own safety and the safety of his faith. Salutation to the intimate friend, to the just Abd-el-Kader. May the palm of glory and of honor flourish on thy throne. I have heard things which the ears and the entrails would reject. Horrible things have happened between the Mussulmen and Christians, who had formerly signed a treaty of peace with the Kalifs. My hair has stood on end, and the skin of my face, before smooth, has been wrinkled at the recital of the lamentable events of Damascus. I then said, evil has taken possession of the sea and of the continent. No, it is not for the interest of God, but for their own, that the Mussulmans of Damascus have done those things. What blinds had the Governors over their eyes? Why have they swam in crimes? Why have they forgotten those words of the Prophet: "He who shall commit injustice towards a Monaed (Christian); he who shall refuse him his rights, who shall compel him to do what is beyond his strength, and shall rob him of his property, I, says the Prophet, will be his accuser at the day of resurrection." How fine is this expression. When I heard that you had spread out the wings of mercy and of kindness to protect the Christians, and that you had stopped those who sought to violate the Divine law, I was not surprised that you gained the victory in the arena of praises. I was content with you. May God be so also in the supreme day when neither money nor children will avail you in any way. You have caused the revival of the words of the Prophet, sent among mankind by the mercy of God, and you placed a bridle on those who violated His decrees. May God preserve us from him who crosses the limits which He has traced out. This is why I express my joy and my satisfaction in this letter—a bouquet of flowers taken from the garden of the poor prisoner among the infidels, by the decree of the Almighty God.

SCHAMYL, the Stranger.

The reply of Abd-el-Kader is as follows:

Glory to God! Praise and salutation to the Prophet Mahomet, and to all the Prophets! The poor before the rich, Abd-el-Kader, son of Montri-ed-Dinel-Hossain, to the brother in God and dear ulema Schamyl! May God protect us, him and me, in the time of repose and in the hour of departure! May peace and Divine mercy be given to you! I have received your letter and your amiable praises. What we have done for the Christians was a religious duty and one of humanity. Our faith is the perfection of good qualities; it comprises all that is praiseworthy and all that ought to be done. All these good things must be with us like a collar round the neck. Injustice is blamed in all nations, and its dwelling is sullied. The poet has said: "When the day of temptation comes man so loses his head that what is ugly he finds handsome." We come from God, and we shall return to him. We live in a time when few of the faithful cause justice to triumph; and people have believed that Islamism inculcates cruelty, injustice and exclusiveness. May God grant us patience! We knew that you are with the Emperor of Russia, and that he gave you a reception worthy of you. We know that you

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ASSETS, JAN. 1, 1860.

PAID UP CAPITAL,		$1,000,000 00
CAPITAL AND SURPLUS,		[illegible]
	Par Val.	Mkt. Val.
Bank Stocks, &c.	[illegible]	[illegible]
U. S. Stock and Treasury Notes	[illegible]	[illegible]
State Stocks, &c.	[illegible]	[illegible]
City Stocks, &c.	115,000 00	[illegible]
Railroad Stocks, &c.	[illegible]	[illegible]
Mortgage Bonds	[illegible]	[illegible]
Real Estate, unincumbered		[illegible]
Miscellaneous Items		[illegible]
Cash on hand and deposited on call, and in agents' hands		[illegible]
Claims unadjusted and not due		[illegible]
Total		2,194,100 00

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CASH CAPITAL	$[illegible]
SURPLUS	[illegible]
ASSETS.	
Cash on hand, and in Bank	[illegible]
Cash in the hands of and due from Agents	[illegible]
Real Estate, unincumbered	[illegible]
Loaned on Mortgages of Real Estate	[illegible]
Amount loaned on pledged Bank Stock	[illegible]
Amount loaned on other securities	[illegible]
	Par Val. / Mk't Val.
Fifty Shares U. S. Trust Co.'s Stock, New York	[illegible]
New York Bank Stock	[illegible]
Hartford Bank Stock	[illegible]
Waterbury Bank Stock	[illegible]
Stafford Bank Stock, Stafford	[illegible]
Holyoke Water Pr. Co.'s Stock	[illegible]
New Britain Water Bonds	[illegible]
Hartford City Bonds	[illegible]
Col. Peq. and Ind. R. R. Bonds	[illegible]
Accumulated Interest on Investments	[illegible]
Total Assets	[illegible]
Total Liabilities - - - -	$40,704.53

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WEBER, WILLIAMS & YALE,

38.........LAKE ST., CHICAGO.........38

Have in store a very LARGE AND ATTRACTIVE STOCK of the above goods, and are fully prepared to compete successfully with the best Eastern firms in VARIETY, QUALITY AND PRICES, and solicit a call from all prompt paying merchants.

Rawson & Bartlett,

MANUFACTURERS AND WHOLESALE DEALERS IN

BOOTS AND SHOES,

NO. 30.........LAKE STREET.........NO. 30

CHICAGO, ILL.

We would respectfully call the attention of City and Country Merchants to our extensive stock of Boots and Shoes, which we have now in store, and are daily receiving from our Factory in West Boylston, Mass. embracing all grades of the celebrated Custom Made Patna Kip and Calf Boots, and the Bay State Custom Made Patna Kip and Calf Grain Water Proof Boots; together with a full stock of all styles of

FALL AND WINTER GOODS,

of the best quality and manufacture, which we are prepared to sell for CASH and prompt paying trade as low as Boston and New York Jobbing Prices.

We are Agents for Mitchell's Patent Metallic Tip Boots and Shoes in all the States.

1860 FALL TRADE 1860

H. W. HUNT & CO.,

33 and 35 Lake street, Chicago.

Manufacturers and Jobbers of

Ready Made Clothing,

And Dealers in

GENTLEMEN'S FURNISHING GOODS

Cloths, Coatings, Cassimeres, Satinets, Tailors' Trimmings, &c. &c.

Our Stock is large and well assorted, and will be sold

At the Lowest Prices.

1860 FALL TRADE 1860

FIELD, BENEDICT & CO.,

Nos. 81 and 83 South Water street,

Importers and Jobbers of Goods for Men's Ware.

They are now daily receiving their usual large and varied stock for the Fall Trade, to which they invite your attention. Their stock consists in part of Broadcloths, of all colors and grades. Black and Fancy Cassimeres, Black and Fancy Doeskins, Blue and Black Pilots, Black and Colored Moscow Beavers, Brown, Black, Blue and all colors of Castor Beavers, Silk and Valencia Vestings of all grades and styles. SATINETS of all grades and styles. Also, a full and complete stock of Tailors' Trimmings.

AGENT FOR

SCOTT'S REPORT OF FASHIONS.

TIN PLATE AND HARDWARE.

We offer the following at the lowest market rates:

3,000 Boxes Tin Plate, assorted sizes.
2,000 Bundles Sheet Iron, Nos. 16 to 28.
[illegible] Bundles Sheet Iron.
[illegible] Imitation Sheet Iron.
100 Casks Sheet Zinc, assorted widths.
5,000 Lbs. Brazier's Copper.
[illegible] Lbs. Ingot Copper Bottoms.
[illegible] Bundles Wire, assorted Nos. 0 to 26.
2,000 Kegs Nails, Wheeling and other prime brands.

A full assortment of Hardware, Tinners' Tools, Japanned and Pressed Tinware, Rivets, Ears, &c.

WILLIAM BLAIR & CO., No. 176 Lake street.

1860 FALL TRADE. 1860

G. C. COOK & CO.,

(Successors Saltries, Cook & Co.)

16 & 18 - STATE STREET - 16 & 18

Wholesale Grocers

AND DEALERS IN

DRIED FRUITS, FISH

WOODEN WARE, &c.,

Invite the attention of Country Merchants to their stock, which they offer at Lowest Cash Prices.

G. C. COOK & CO.,

16 & 18.........STATE STREET.........16 & 18

No. 37 Lake Street. | IRON BLOCK | No. 42 Wabash Av.

REMOVAL.

PEAKE, MARSH & DE LONG

Compelled by their increasing business to seek larger quarters, have removed from their old stand, nearly opposite to the above spacious stores in

BURCH'S IRON BLOCK.

Where they will be able to offer at wholesale, a still larger and more varied stock of

Dry Goods, Hosiery, and Notions.

Customers will always find us with full lines of known brands of HEAVY DOMESTICS, bought at first hands, and offered at a small advance, together with a large stock of

WOOLENS SHAWLS DRESS GOODS &c.

We shall continue our motto

"LOW PRICES WIN."

And invite the attention of all close, prompt paying buyers.

1860 FALL TRADE. 1860

COOLEY, FARWELL & CO.,

42, 44 and 46

WABASH AVENUE,

DRY GOODS

JOBBERS.

BABCOCK & PEEK,

171 RANDOLPH STREET,

Mahogany, Rosewood and Walnut;

ALSO,

CHAMBER DINING ROOM & COMMON FURNITURE

IN GREAT VARIETY.

Wood-Seat and Cane-Seat Chairs, Bedsteads and Bureaus.

School Furniture on hand and to Order.

Particular attention paid to Country Orders.

WE OFFER FOR SALE AT low prices,

500 Boxes Soap,	300 Boxes Starch,
100 Kegs Sal Soda,	100 Kegs S. C. Soda,
200 Boxes Saleratus,	50 Boxes Potash
100 Boxes Concentrated Lye,	

WILLIAM LITTLE & CO., 120 South Water St.

SUGAR &C.

60 Hhds Sugar,	100 Bbls Sugar,
100 Bbls N. Y. Syrup,	50 Bbls Molasses,

WM. LITTLE & CO., 120 South Water St.

MITCHELL & ZAHM,

MANUFACTURERS OF

TALLOW, CANDLES AND SOAPS,

And dealers in Hides, Wool, Pelts, Furs, and Pork. Factory on corner of State street and Archer Av. Office and Warehouse, [illegible] Kinzie street.

J. C. MITCHELL.

STATE AND COUNTY TAXES, SOUTH CHICAGO.—The taxes for 1860 are due. Parties having taxes to pay can do so at No. 28 Court House.

WM. B. MURRAY, Collector.

Medicines, &c.

BININGER'S

OLD

LONDON DOCK

GIN.

THIS DELICIOUS TONIC STIMULANT,

Especially designed

For the Use of the Medical Profession and the Family,

Having superseded the so-called "Gins," "Aromatic," "Cordial," "Medicated," "Schnapps," &c., is now endorsed by all of the most prominent Physicians, Chemists, and Connoisseurs, as possessing all of those intrinsic medicinal qualities (tonic and diuretic) which belong to an OLD and PURE GIN. Put up in quart bottles and sold by all Druggists, Grocers, &c.

A. M. BININGER & CO.,

(Established in 1778,) SOLE PROPRIETORS,

No. 19 Broad Street, N. Y.

For sale, wholesale, in Chicago by Hoyt & Peirce, J. H. Reed & Co., and J. H. S. Fuller & Co.

OLD SACHEM BITTERS

AND

Wigwam Tonic.

THESE DELICIOUS AND FAR-FAMED BITTERS are recommended by the First Physicians of the Country, on account of their PURITY AND GREAT MEDICINAL VIRTUE.

They are pleasant as nectar to the taste, and are pronounced the best Tonic and Stimulant ever offered to the Public.

Their curative powers in cases of GENERAL DEBILITY, LOSS OF APPETITE, CONSTIPATION, Etc., are unparalleled, and as a guarantee that we feel warranted in claiming what we do, we beg leave to state that our assertions are endorsed by

Prof. SILLIMAN, of Yale College,

Prof. HAYES, of Massachusetts,

And hundreds of others.

For sale Wholesale in Chicago by EDWARD FOSTER, Wine and Liquor Merchant, No. 179 South Water street, Chicago.

Machinery, Hardware, &c.

DOANE'S NEW BARREL MACHINERY.

WARRANTED THE BEST IN AMERICA.

$100 Gold. BARRELS. $100 Gold.

In offering this New and Unequalled Barrel Machinery to the Coopers of the Northwest and South, we do so with the fullest assurance that it will be found the best and most perfect, the most Economical and Labor Saving of any in use. Read the Premiums Awarded at the different Fairs in 1860:

Chicago Coopers of Ohio, at Cincinnati U. S. Fair, Purse of $100 in gold.

Chicago Mechanics' Institute, a Silver Medal and Diploma.

U. S. Fair at Cincinnati, Grand Silver Medal and Diploma.

St. Louis Mechanical Association, Grand Gold Medal and Diploma.

DOANE & HURLBUT'S

Stave Sawing & Dressing

MACHINE,

FOR TIGHT WORK.

This Machine surpasses all others in every particular. It saws the stave from the bolt, curves and planes it ready to set up in the barrel all at one operation. From 4500 to 5000 per day. Will make 25 to 50 per day clear of all expenses. To go with this, we have a full set of machines for Tight Barrel Work of all kinds. Also,

DOANE'S STAVE CUTTING MACHINE, for Flour Barrels.

DOANE'S HEADING CUTTER, for Flour Barrels.

DOANE'S HEADING TURNER, for all kinds of Barrels.

DOANE'S HEADING JOINTER, for all kinds of Barrels.

DOANE'S FOOT JOINTER, for Flour Barrels.

DOANE'S HEADING PLANER, for all kinds of heads.

DOANE'S EQUALIZING MACHINE, for all kinds of Barrel staves.

DOANE'S HEAD SAWING MACHINE, for all kinds of heads. This machine is also the Best Shingle Mill extant.

Doane has the only Barrel Machinery for Completing Flour Barrels from the Crude Timber. This machinery has cost thousands of dollars to perfect, and is ahead of all competition out of the question. Doane has the Best Stationary Steam Engines and Boilers, Portable Steam Engines, Sash and Moulding Machines, Woodworth's Patent Planing Machines, Re-Sawing Machines. Also, the most extensive assortment of all kinds of the best Machinery for all purposes in use. Sole Western Agent of Dufoes & Co's celebrated brand of Dutch Anker Bolting Cloths. A large stock of

HART & MUNSON'S

Patent Flouring & Grist Mills,

All perfect and complete within themselves.

Also, Leather and Rubber Belting, Lacing, Packing, &c. All at the very lowest cash prices.

Don't spend for Barrel or Stave Machinery until you see Doane's. Send for our catalogue and circulars. Address W. H. DOANE, 182 Clark street, Chicago.

CHICAGO LEAD WORKS,

Corner of Clinton and Fulton streets, West Side.

LEAD PIPE, BAR AND SHEET LEAD,

Shot, White Lead and Lytharge,

PIG LEAD, PUMPS AND HYDRAULIC RAMS.

Orders from the trade solicited. Cash paid for Old Lead and Flax Seed. P. O. Box 1326.

E. W. BLATCHFORD.

E. G. HALL, KIMBARK & CO.,

Importers and Dealers in

Iron, Nails, Steel,

AND HEAVY HARDWARE,

Nos. 120 and 122 Washington street, Chicago, Illinois.

Bags.

JAMES H. CHILDS & CO.

HOPE COTTON MILLS,

Pittsburgh, Penn.

MANUFACTURERS OF

Seamless Grain Bags,

AND OF

OSNABURGS,

32 inches to 40 inches wide.

We are prepared to receive orders from the trade.

BAGS—BAGS—BAGS—BAGS—

CORN EXCHANGE

BAG MANUFACTORY.

HART, AUSTIN & CO., 187 South Water st., Chicago, R. E. CLARK & CO., 128 Broad street, New York,

MANUFACTURERS AND DEALERS IN

Bags of Every Description.

Millers' and Grocers' Bags made and printed to order with beautiful brands. New and second-hand Seamless Grain and Gunny Bags, for Shippers, Millers and Farmers use. Bags for Flour, Buckwheat, Feed, Hams, Salt, Seed, &c.

Orders filled with fidelity and dispatch. Bags loaned to shippers.

CHICAGO BAG AGENCY.

275 SOUTH WATER STREET.

SEAMLESS GRAIN BAGS of various sizes and qualities.

FLOUR—Halves, Quarters, and Eights, printed to order of any desired pattern.

HAM SACKS—Every size used.

GUNNY BAGS—Two or Three bushels.

Commission Merchants, Millers, Grocers and Provision Dealers will find just the articles wanted in our stock. Orders solicited.

HAWKINS & CHAPMAN.

BAGS! BAGS!! BAGS!!!

FARWELL'S

STEAM BAG MANUFACTORY.

NO. 21 MARKET STREET, CHICAGO.

BAGS AND SACKS

Of every description furnished on short notice, and printed with New and Beautiful Brands.

SIMEON FARWELL.

Stoves, Ranges, &c.

SMALL COAL, SMALL COAL,

Small Coal, Small Coal,
Small Coal, Small Coal.

MUST BE USED WITH
MUST BE USED WITH

LITTLEFIELD'S COAL BURNERS.
LITTLEFIELD'S COAL BURNERS.

SOLD BY
SOLD BY

Van Schaack, 47 State Street, Chicago.
Van Schaack, 47 State Street, Chicago.

General Dealer in Housekeeping Articles.

STEWART'S COOKING STOVE

STILL AHEAD. The acknowledged superiority of the Stewart Stove has given rise to several imitations. The genuine article is for sale only by C. W. VAN SCHAACK, 47 State street, between Monroe and Adams. Also, a good assortment of Housekeeping Hardware and Tinware.

Real Estate.

SUPERIOR STOCK FARM

FOR SALE,

In Kane County, State of Illinois,

CONTAINING 394 ACRES,

Sixty of Timber, and the balance Rolling Prairie. Good two-story Frame House, two large Barns, six Sheds, large Corn Crib, Granary, Ice-house, and Outhouses for Milk Room, Store Room, and Work Room, convenient for dividing into two Farms, all the Buildings and Fences in complete order, lying on the Fox River two miles from Batavia, four miles from Aurora, thirty-eight from Chicago. The trains of the Chicago, Burlington & Quincy Railroad in view of the house. Mill Creek, a large never-failing stream, runs through the farm. All the Stock, Hay and Grain, Implements, and Household Furniture may be purchased together, or the Farm separately. This Farm and improvements, beauty of location, healthfulness and all its surroundings, perhaps, is second to none in the State.

Terms—Fifty dollars per acre, all cash down, for the Farm. The moveable property on one year's credit. For further particulars address Box 144 Post Office, Batavia, Illinois.

To Contractors.

ST. LOUIS, ALTON & CHICAGO RAILROAD.

GENERAL SUPERINTENDENT'S OFFICE, [illegible]

Notice to CONTRACTORS.—Proposals will be received by the Receivers of the St. Louis, Alton & Chicago Railroad [illegible] to be delivered at Joliet or on some Dock [illegible] by the Company at Chicago; One-fourth of said ties to be delivered in April, one-fourth in May, one-fourth in June and one-fourth in July, 1861. [illegible] all to be of good sound White or Burr Oak, eight feet long and six inches in thickness. Hewed Ties will be received one inch less [illegible]

R. B. MASON, Engineer and Superintendent.

Banking and Exchange.

BANKING HOUSE OF

H. F. CARVER & CO.,

Marine Bank Building,

Corner Lake and LaSalle Streets. A general Banking Business transacted.

EXCHANGE & DEPOSIT BANK

CARPENTER, [illegible] & CO.,

(Successors to Weare, Carpenter & Co.)

Cedar Rapids, Iowa.

REFERENCES—Reed, Drexel & Co., New York; Hoffmann & Gelpcke, Chicago.

AIKEN & NORTON,

BANKERS AND DEALERS IN EXCHANGE,

Corner of Lake and Clark Streets.

Collections made in all the principal cities in the U. S.

E. AIKEN. J. D. NORTON. JONATHAN BURR.

EDW. I. TINKHAM & CO.,

Having returned to their old stand,

CORNER OF LAKE AND CLARK STREETS,

Will continue their business as

BANKERS AND EXCHANGE DEALERS.

Exchange on all parts of Europe.

EDWARD I. TINKHAM. JOHN C. ASHTON.

MARINE BANK,

CHICAGO MARINE AND INSURANCE CO.

Cap'tal, $500,000.

HAMILTON B. DOX, Cashier and Secretary.

J. YOUNG SCAMMON, President.

Collections made and draft remitted to all parts of the Union.

HOFFMANN & GELPCKE,

BANKERS.

CHICAGO, - - - - - - - - ILLINOIS.

44 and 46 La Salle Street.

BANKING DEPARTMENT.

Deposits received—Current Accounts from parties in city or country, and the usual accommodations granted to regular depositors and correspondents.

Interest is paid on deposits by special agreement when deposited for a definite period, or on certificates of deposit.

We receive deposits payable at a specified date, on which interest will be allowed.

SAVING DEPARTMENT.

Deposits in sums not less than five dollars received and Certificates of Deposit issued. Interest at six per cent. will be allowed on deposits of this description after the funds have remained in our hands a specified time. All certificates made payable on demand, unless the funds are so specified.

COLLECTION DEPARTMENT.

Collections in Chicago made and proceeds remitted on day of payment, less current premium on Exchange only. Collections solicited on all parts of the West, and proceeds remitted on favorable terms.

DOMESTIC EXCHANGE DEPARTMENT.

We draw Sight or Time Bills on the principal cities of the Union, available in any part of the United States or Canada, and have made arrangements by which we are enabled to order by Telegraph the payment of Notes, Acceptances, Accounts, &c., in New York.

STOCK DEPARTMENT.

We buy and sell on Commission, either at Chicago or through our Agents, at New York, State, City, County, Railway, &c., Bonds and Stock. Our connections in New York are such as to insure prompt and judicious attention to any order entrusted to our care.

FOREIGN DEPARTMENT.

Our business connection with Europe, being DIRECT, VERY EXTENSIVE, and MOST INTIMATE, we feel safe in assuring the public that all foreign Banking transactions can be effected through our House with promptness and efficacy, equal to any House in the Union. We issue Drafts and Letters of Credit in sums to suit, at New York terms, on our correspondents in London, Paris, Frankfort-on-the-Main, Hamburg, Berlin, Bremen, Leipsig, Cologne, Heidelberg, Basle, Berne, Dresden, &c., &c., &c.

Being particularly desirous of promoting direct commercial intercourse between the West and Europe, we cheerfully, and on terms most favorable, extend particular facilities by opening credits, &c., to responsible Western Importers. Collections of Drafts, Orders, Notes, Acceptances, Inheritances, &c., &c., payable in any part of Europe, made with promptness and dispatch.

Country Banks and Bankers supplied with Foreign Bills at low rates. Private Bonds and Mortgages negotiated abroad.

HOFFMAN & GELPCKE.

FRANCIS A. HOFFMAN. | OTTO GELPCKE. | ALEX. S. [illegible]

FRANCIS A. HOFFMAN,

Consul of the Grand Duchy of Saxe-Weimar, the Duchies of Brunswick and Saxe-Gotha, and the free city of Francfort, and by special act of several States, authorized to act for former citizens of AUSTRIA, BADEN, BAVARIA, HANOVER, HESSIA, NASSAU, PRUSSIA, SAXONY, WIRTEMBERG, OLDENBURG, &c.

Transportation.

CHICAGO, NEW YORK AND BOSTON

FAST FREIGHT LINE,

Via PITTSBURGH, FT. WAYNE & CHICAGO RAILROAD to Crestline; Cleveland, Columbus & Cincinnati Railroad to Cleveland, and Lake Shore Railroad to Dunkirk and Buffalo, connecting with all Eastern Railroads.

THE ONLY LINE SENDING FREIGHT THROUGH TO CLEVELAND, DUNKIRK AND BUFFALO WITHOUT CHANGE OF CARS.

The above line has been established by the Pittsburgh, Ft. Wayne & Chicago, and Cleveland, Columbus & Cincinnati Railroad Companies, for forwarding property with dispatch to points between Chicago and all Eastern Cities and Towns than has heretofore been done by any line.

Our Rates will always be as low as by any other route. For shipping property by this line please mark:—"Fast Freight Line via CRESTLINE."

We also claim to have the best Passenger Route to the East and South.

The undersigned will be happy to see their friends and customers at any time.

J. NOTTINGHAM, Gen'l. Agent, Office 62 Dearborn street.

J. S. CORNING, Contracting Agent.

DAN ATWOOD, Local Agent Ft. Wayne Freight Depot, corner Van Buren and Canal streets, West Side. Chicago, Jan. 1st, 1861.

GREAT CENTRAL SHORT LINE ROUTE, VIA

Pittsburgh, Ft. Wayne & Chicago, and Pennsylvania Railroads, to all Eastern Cities.

CLARKE & CO.,

THROUGH FREIGHT AGENTS.

Are prepared to contract freights through, by authority of the Companies named above, at their office,

72 - - - Dearborn street, - - - 72

And at depot of Pittsburgh, Ft. Wayne & Chicago R. R., Chicago, or at Depot, Liberty street, Pittsburgh.

Also at the offices of the Pennsylvania Railroad Company in the Eastern cities, at No. 1 Astor House, New York; No. 1 South William street, New York; No. 77 Washington street, Boston; No. 80 North street, Baltimore, and at the General Depot, Philadelphia.

To Shippers.

CLEVELAND, PITTSBURGH AND WHEELING RAILROAD

EXPRESS FREIGHT LINE,

Connecting at Pittsburgh with

Pennsylvania Central Railroad, and at Wheeling and Bellaire with Baltimore and Ohio Railroad.

FLOUR, PROVISIONS, GRAIN, &C.,

Contracted through to

PITTSBURGH, WHEELING, NEW YORK, BOSTON, PHILADELPHIA AND BALTIMORE,

At Lowest Rates,

And with as good dispatch as by any other Route. Deliver Freight to M. S. & N. I. R. R., and direct care of C. & P. R. R.

M. C. HALE, Agent, Office No. 193 South Water street, Board of Trade Block, Chicago.

Iron, Nails, &c., contracted from Pittsburgh and Wheeling.

SPECIAL NOTICE

TO SHIPPERS.

Michigan Southern and Northern Indiana Railroad

EXPRESS FREIGHT LINE

FOR TOLEDO, DETROIT, CLEVELAND, BUFFALO, ALBANY, NEW YORK, BOSTON, PITTSBURGH, PHILADELPHIA, BALTIMORE AND OTHER EASTERN CITIES.

Both in the United States and Canada.

An Express Freight Train will leave Chicago Station corner of Clark and Twelfth streets, daily, at 11 o'clock A. M., for the above places.

Shippers by this Line can rely on having their goods transported to its destination with as QUICK DESPATCH and as FEW TRANSFERS as by any other route.

This Company have within the past few months built Cars especially adapted for this trade. If desired, Freight can be sent from Chicago to Cleveland, Dunkirk, Buffalo, Pittsburgh or New York without change of Cars.

Rates at all times as low as by any other Line.

Mark Freight designed for this Line, "Via Michigan Southern Railroad Express Freight."

Contracts given at the General Office, No. 21 Dearborn street, and at the Chicago Station.

JNO. D. CAMPBELL, Gen. Sup. Toledo.

H. H. PORTER, Act. Gen. Fr't Ag't.

CHAS. M. GRAY, Con't Agent.

Groceries, &c.

A CARD.—The subscriber begs to announce to his friends and the public, that he has been appointed Agent by old and reliable Eastern Houses for the sale of

TEAS, COFFEES, SPICES,

Lead, and Old Wines and Liquors,

Which he will sell to the Trade on favorable terms, the latter in bond or otherwise.

In addition to the above it is SOMETHING NEW for one person to have in this city upwards of

$300,000 WORTH OF GOODS,

Embracing

Piano Fortes, Sewing Machines, Law and other Books, Stationery,

Gold and Silver Watches, Jewelry, Gentlemen's Furnishing Goods, Ironmongery, Cutlery, Lumber, Saddlers' Hard-ware, Furs, Cigars and Groceries, as well as a [illegible] of Eastern Houses, which he will sell for cash [illegible] body to know that BARGAINS CAN NOW BE HAD

FOR A LIMITED PERIOD.

To Cash Purchasers, either Wholesale or Retail, he offers inducements never before presented. [illegible] All the goods are warranted first-class.

J. F. BREMLY, Office, No. 3 Dole's Building, South end of Clark street Bridge.

P. O. Box 85.

350 Hhds. N. O. SUGAR, in store, landing and for sale by REYNOLDS, ELY & CO.

400 Bags RIO COFFEE for sale cheap. REYNOLDS, ELY & CO.

300 Bbls. N. Y. SYRUP, REYNOLDS, ELY & CO.

700 Hlf. Chests Y. H. TEA, REYNOLDS, ELY & CO.

300 Hlf. Chests Choice OOLONG TEA, for sale by REYNOLDS, ELY & CO.

10 Bbls. Prime NO. 1 NUTMEGS. REYNOLDS, ELY & CO.

100 Bbls. Choice N. O. MOLASSES, now landing. REYNOLDS, ELY & CO.

1000 Boxes NEW M. R. and LAYER RAISINS. REYNOLDS, ELY & CO.

2,500 BARRELS CHOICE WINTER APPLES, just received and for sale by STEVENS & WEBBER.

LARGE OR SMALL ORDERS [illegible]

PURE SWEET CIDER—in whole and half barrels, received daily, and for sale at STEVENS & WEBBER, [illegible]

Railroads.

PITTSBURGH, FORT WAYNE AND CHICAGO RAIL ROAD.

Passenger Trains leave the Depot, corner of Madison and Canal streets, Chicago, daily at [illegible]

For Boston, New York, Philadelphia, Baltimore, Washington, Harrisburg, Pittsburgh, Alliance, Massillon, Wooster, Mansfield, Crestline, Bucyrus, Upper Sandusky, Forest, Lima, Fort Wayne, Plymouth, Dayton, and all intermediate Stations between Chicago and the cities above named.

[illegible] both Express Trains, and baggage checked through to all Eastern cities.

Tickets for sale at the principal Ticket Offices in the West, at the Company's Office, corner of Randolph and Dearborn streets, and at the Union Depot, West Side, Chicago.

D. W. ROSS, Gen'l Pass. Agent.

H. F. PATRICK, Ticket Agent.

THE PENNSYLVANIA CENTRAL RAILROAD.

250 MILES DOUBLE TRACK.

The capacity of this Road is now equal to any in the country.

Three Through Passenger Trains

Between Pittsburgh and Philadelphia,

Connecting direct in the Union Depot at Pittsburgh with Through Trains from all Western Cities for Philadelphia, New York, Boston, Baltimore and Washington City; thus furnishing facilities for the transportation of Passengers unsurpassed for speed and comfort by any other route.

Express and Fast Lines run through to Philadelphia, without change of cars or conductors.

Smoking Cars are attached to each train; Woodruff's Sleeping Cars to Express and Fast Trains. The Express runs daily, Mail and Fast Lines Sundays excepted.

Three daily trains connect direct for New York. Express daily trains connect direct for Baltimore and Washington.

All Through Passenger Trains provided with Loughridge's Patent Brake—speed under perfect control of the Engineer, thus adding much to the safety of travelers.

Six Daily Trains between Philadelphia and New York; two Daily Trains between New York and Boston. Through Tickets, all rail, are good on either of the above trains.

Boston Tickets to Boston are good via Newport, Fall River or Stonington Lines. Boston passengers transferred free of charge through New York.

Tickets Eastward may be obtained at any of the important Railroad Offices in the West, also on board any of the regular Line of Steamers on the Mississippi or Ohio Rivers; and at the offices of the Company in Boston, New York, Baltimore, or Philadelphia.

FARE ALWAYS AS LOW AS BY ANY OTHER ROUTE. TIME AS QUICK AS BY ANY OTHER ROUTE.

ASK FOR TICKETS VIA PITTSBURGH.

The completion of the Western connections of the Pennsylvania Railroad renders this the DIRECT LINE BETWEEN THE EAST AND THE GREAT WEST.

The connecting of tracks by the Railroad Bridge at Pittsburgh, avoiding all drayage or ferriage of Freight, together with the saving of time, are advantages readily appreciated by Shippers of Freight, and the Traveling Public.

For Freight Contracts and Shipping Directions, apply to or address either of the following Agents of the Company:

D. A. STEWART, Pittsburgh; [illegible] Johnson, [illegible]

[illegible]

The Greatest Facilities offered for the Protection and Speedy Transportation of Live Stock.

And good accommodations with usual privileges for persons traveling in charge thereof.

[illegible]

By this Route Freights of all descriptions can be forwarded to and from any point on the Railroads of Ohio, Kentucky, Indiana, Illinois, Wisconsin, Iowa, or Missouri, by railroad direct.

The Pennsylvania Railroad also connects at Pittsburgh with steamers, by which Goods can be forwarded to any port on the Ohio, Muskingum, Kentucky, Tennessee, Cumberland, Illinois, Mississippi, Wisconsin, Missouri, Kansas, Arkansas and Red Rivers; and at Cleveland, Sandusky and Chicago with Steamers to all Ports on the Northwestern Lakes.

Merchants and Shippers entrusting the transportation of their Freight to this Company, can rely with confidence on its speedy transit.

The rates of Freight to and from any point in the West by the Pennsylvania Railroad are at all times as favorable as are charged by other R. R. Companies.

Be particular to mark packages "via Penn. R. R."

[illegible]

H. H. HOUSTON, Gen. Freight Ag't, Philadelphia.

L. L. HOUPT, Gen. Ticket Ag't, Philadelphia.

THOS. A. SCOTT, Gen. Sup't, Altoona, Pa.

CHICAGO & NORTHWESTERN RAILWAY.

DIRECT ROUTE

To Rockford, Beloit, Freeport, Janesville, Galena, Madison, Prairie du Chien, Fond du Lac, Oshkosh, Green Bay, Berlin, [illegible]

On and after Monday, November 26th, 1860, trains will leave as follows:

Day Express—12:45 Noon.

[illegible] for Rockford and Janesville, [illegible]

[illegible]

E. DeWITT ROBINSON, Gen'l. Ticket Ag't.

BUFFALO & LAKE HURON RAILWAY. Shortest and best route to Buffalo and other Eastern Cities.

[illegible]

R. S. CARTER, Gen'l Manager.

MICHIGAN CENTRAL AND GREAT WESTERN (CANADA) RAILWAYS.

Winter Arrangement.

Trains leave the Great Central Depot, foot of Lake street, Chicago:

[illegible]

JOHN D. CAMPBELL, Gen'l Sup't.

CHICAGO & ROCK ISLAND RAILROAD LINE.—Passenger Trains depart [illegible]

JOHN F. TRACY, Gen. Sup't.

MICHIGAN SOUTHERN AND LAKE SHORE RAILROAD.

1860-61. Winter Arrangement. 1860-61

Takes effect Sunday, Nov. 25.

[illegible] New York and Boston Express—daily except Sundays, via Old Line.

[illegible] Night Express—daily except Saturday, via [illegible]

Connecting at Toledo and Detroit with trains to all points interior in Ohio, Pennsylvania, New York and the New England States and Canada.

[illegible]

ST. LOUIS, ALTON & CHICAGO RAILROAD.

WINTER ARRANGEMENT.

The only direct route to Bloomington, Springfield, Alton and St. Louis, WITHOUT CHANGE OF CARS. Two Express Trains daily leave depot, Canal street, every morning (except Sunday) and every evening (except Saturday):

	Day Express.	Night Exp.
Leave Chicago at	[illegible]	[illegible]
Arrive at Joliet	[illegible]	[illegible]
" Pontiac	[illegible]	[illegible]
" Bloomington	[illegible]	[illegible]
" Decatur	[illegible]	[illegible]
" Springfield	[illegible]	[illegible]
" Jacksonville	[illegible]	[illegible]
" Alton	[illegible]	[illegible]
" St. Louis	[illegible]	[illegible]

Through trains arrive at Chicago at [illegible]

Joliet and Wilmington Accommodation leaves Chicago at 4:00 p. m. daily (except Sunday), arrive at [illegible]

Elegant Sleeping Cars on all night trains.

CONNECTIONS—At Odell with Logansport, Peoria and Burlington Railroad for Logansport, Peoria, Galesburg and Burlington. At Bloomington with Illinois Central Railroad for Decatur. At Springfield with Great Western Railroad of Illinois for Jacksonville, Naples and Quincy. At St. Louis with Pacific Railroad for Jefferson City, Syracuse, connecting with Stages for Lexington, Independence, Kansas City and Leavenworth, with North Missouri Railroad to St. Charles, Hudson and St. Joseph, and with Iron Mountain Railroad for Pilot Knob and connection with Stages for Memphis, Tennessee, and with Steamer on the Mississippi River for Memphis, Vicksburg and New Orleans.

For through tickets apply at the Company's Office, 42 Dearborn street, opposite Tremont House, and at the Depot, Canal street.

JAMES ROBB, CHAS. CONGDON, Receivers.

R. B. MASON, Superintendent.

G. C. WHEELER, Gen'l Ft. Agent.

JOSEPH PRICE, Treasurer.

ILLINOIS CENTRAL RAILROAD.

1860 Winter Arrangement 1860

On and after Sunday, November [illegible], trains will leave the Great Central Depot, foot of Lake and South Water Streets.

[illegible]

W. R. ARTHUR, Gen. Sup't.

W. P. JOHNSON, Gen. Passenger Agent.

GALENA & CHICAGO UNION RAILROAD.—Winter Arrangement.

[illegible]

G. M. WHEELER, Gen. Passenger Ag't.

CHICAGO, BURLINGTON & QUINCY RAILROAD.

[illegible]

CHICAGO AND MILWAUKEE RAILROAD.

FOR MILWAUKEE, [illegible]

F. DeDERKY, M. D., [illegible]

CATARRH! CATARRH!

[illegible]

KILN DRIED CORN MEAL.

Fairfield Mills.—[illegible]

MONETARY.

[illegible] The Exchange market is steady to-day at 5 per cent. premium, the supply being about equal to the demand. Most bankers, however, look to an early reduction, as it is believed present figures cannot be maintained. The buying price is 5@5½; considerable lots would not command above 5 ℔ cent. The demand is very light and must continue so while the high rate lasts.

Gold, buying, nominal at [illegible]; selling, 6 ℔ cent.

Bankers have a full supply of currency, and all legitimate business paper finds ready discount at the legal rates, viz: 10 ℔ cent. There is comparatively very little doing outside the Banks, and for really first-class paper very little advance can be obtained above the regular Bank rate—10@15 ℔ cent. is about the range.

PREMIUM AND UNCURRENT FUNDS.

The following table shows the closing rates of F. Granger Adams, Esq., editor of the Chicago Bank Note List, No. 44 Clark street, for current exchange, &c.:

	Buying. Prem.	Selling. Prem.
Exchange on New York	5½	6
N. Y. & N. Eng. solvent Bank Notes	4	5
Lo. Ohio, Ky., and Indiana State	4	5
Mich. and Canada, N. J. and Iowa	4	5
Penn., Md., Mo. & Free Ind. Banks	Par	
Gold	5½	

UNCURRENT MONEY.

	Buying, Dis.
Discredited Illinois	15
Va., N. C., Ala., Ga., & old Tenn.	5
Stock Banks of Tenn. and S. C.	5

ILLINOIS BANKING.—Perchance some of our readers think we are sometimes too severe on the Illinois banks. We often use strong language, and in our view none other can express what most men feel on this subject. The wholesale manner in which, for the last three or four years, the West has been fleeced by those who, taking advantage of the defects of our General Banking Law, have enriched themselves out of the honest earnings of our people, merits the strongest condemnation language can give it. Speaking of our Illinois Banking System, the N. Y. World of last Friday truthfully says:

The history of American banking, from the colonial times to the present, is a history of "artful schemes" to rob the people—to substitute debts for money—to pay debts by debts—and, in the attempt to realize this commercial impossibility, the United States are the theater of periodical commercial panics and convulsions, which come upon us with such systematic regularity that we look upon them as dispensations of Providence, instead of the natural effects of a wrong principle. The banks promise to pay specie on demand, and consider themselves aggrieved if asked to pay; legislators sanction the act of refusing to pay. A storm of invective assails the writer who dares to advocate payment by the banks of their debts, at maturity and on demand, or, in default thereof, to inflict upon them the same penalty which attaches to a merchant who is unable or refuses to pay his debts. Wherein consists the difference? It may be urged with truth, and some degree of force, that when the banks issue their bank notes or promises to pay on demand, they do so in the expectation of never being asked to pay them, and that the people know this, and seldom do ask for payment, excepting during seasons of panic or excitement. Therefore, a demand for payment of debts due by the banks to the people is to be treated as an exceptional and unreasonable caprice, calculated to shake public confidence by displaying the weakness of the banking system, and the worthlessness of their promises to pay; and legislation must accordingly peremptorily prevent these demands for specie, by increasing the difficulties of obtaining it by the people.

The wisdom of this financial policy requires no argument to justify it, because the banks are always kept in a solvent condition, and retain public confidence, by the system of permitting them only to pay what and when it suits them. Failures of banks are not so numerous as they might be, under a prompt payment system, and affairs generally are more pleasant—to the banks. The people are also, under the Illinois system of banking, quite sure of the bank capital, for the people furnish the capital to the banks, for the sale of their wheat and produce for cash, which cash or specie the banks retain and give the people in exchange their bank notes or promises to pay specie on demand. The bankers use the specie obtained for the Illinois farmer's produce, and the Illinois farmer uses the bankers' notes. If Illinois wants specie or exchange on New York to pay its debts, the bankers charge from four to twelve per cent. premium—which means that the trade of Illinois is taxed these per centages by the bankers. For example, the yearly imports and exports of Chicago, estimated at one hundred and seventy-five millions of dollars, pay, at an exchange of six per cent., about ten millions of dollars profit to the bankers, which ten millions of dollars the people lose by their vicious banking and dissipated currency. This principle of banking is precisely the principle which the New York city banks act upon, when they ignore, as a demand liability, the existence of the $8,000,000 of bank notes issued by them. In the statement of the associated banks of New York, to keep always on hand twenty-five per cent. in specie of their demand liabilities, the demand liabilities are specially limited to their net deposits, and do not include the $8,000,000 of bank notes, which are promises to pay specie on demand. This curious distinction between bank notes and net deposits as demand liabilities, is probably because the experience of the past has evidenced that the public are content with the New York city bank notes instead of specie. They are secured by the pledge of State and other stocks—so are those of Illinois. As a banking principle, this is dangerous to a community not sufficiently enlightened on finance to know the precise amount of specie they ought to demand of the banks. This popular ignorance of finance is to be regretted, for if the people were all enlightened financiers, our banks could then safely reduce their specie reserves to five, or perhaps ten per cent. of the demanded liabilities—which ratio of specie is the extent required by bank settlements. In Illinois they do not seem to have had the same confidence in the principle of not providing specie for the payment of that which you never expect to be asked to pay, which the New York bank managers have, for in Illinois they have not deemed it safe to ignore entirely the bank notes as a demand liability, but have provided $300,000 in specie as a fund to pay the $12,000,000. Simple justice, however, requires us to state that, although the theory of the Illinois bankers seems to differ from that of the New York bank managers, yet their practice is precisely the same, and in reality they do not expect to be asked to pay their notes in specie, and if they are asked to pay specie they don't do it. The latest proceedings of the merchants in Illinois clearly show that they are not experienced financiers, for they are striving to compel the banks and bankers to pay their bank notes, and promises to pay, as if they were common mercantile debts. European financial experience and authorities, and the State of Louisiana, have decided that one-third in specie of the demand liabilities is the lowest minimum ratio of specie reserve requisite for safe banking.

ST. LOUIS.—The *Democrat* of Saturday says:

The supply of sight exchange is decreasing faster than it is created, and another advance took place to-day, a majority of the dealers selling at 6 ℔ cent. on the East, 1 ℔ cent. on New Orleans, and 5½ on Cincinnati and Louisville, for bankable funds, in which is now embraced Missouri, Illinois and Wisconsin currency. For gold, the rates respectively were ½ premium, 1 premium and par. Gold was sold freely at 5½ premium to-day, which was purchased three days since at 4 ℔ cent. The demands for exchange on New Orleans were larger than usual to-day.

CINCINNATI.—The *Gazette* of Saturday reports an improving money market. Good paper is readily negotiated at 10@12 discount. In regard to exchange the *Gazette* says:

The arrival of the back mails from the South furnished a better supply of New York exchange to-day. Business opened with very light balances, and early in the day dealers paid as high as 33 for private checks, and ¾@½ for bankers', but matters were easier towards the close of the day, and matters left off comfortable but steady at ¼ prem. buying, and ⅜ prem. selling.

NEW YORK LOAN.—New York recently advertised for another 6 ℔ cent. loan of half a million of dollars. The bids were opened in Albany last Friday, when it was found they amounted to $3,[illegible]. The entire loan was taken at a fraction over 3 ℔ cent. premium. Think of that—a 6 ℔ cent. loan taken at 3 ℔ cent. premium, while the U. S. Government is glad to replenish the Treasury at 10@12 ℔ cent. interest! So much, both in disgrace and in dollars, do the people suffer from the rule of Democratic traitors at Washington. Thank Heaven, their days are numbered.

CHICAGO, BURLINGTON & QUINCY RAILROAD.—The earnings by the Chicago, Burlington & Quincy Railroad Line for the third week in January were:

	1860.	1861.	
Freight	$20,944 60	$24,335 60	Increase $3,391 00
Pass'grs	6,564 15	7,010 60	" 446 45
Total	$27,508 15	$31,345 60	" $3,837 45

COMMERCIAL.

SATURDAY EVENING, Jan. 26, 1861.

The following are the receipts and shipments for the past twenty-four hours:

	Flour, brls.	Wh't, bu.	Corn, bu.	Sd's, lbs.	Rye, bu.	Bar. bu.
G. & C. U. R. R.	300	4900	297	460	...	561
C. & R. I. R. R.	640	7100	5600	2270	350	...
I. C. R. R.	...	1750	5300	...	...	...
C. B. & Q. R. R.	600	352	6450	...	...	...
C. & N. W. R. R.	2086	2676	...	...	...	...
C. A. & St. L. R. R.	580	550	13500	...	...	...
Total	5406	16589	30127	2730	350	1332

	Tallow lbs.	Dr's'd Hogs No.	Live Hogs No.	Cat's No.	High-w'ns brls.	Hid's lbs.
G. & C. U. R. R.	...	450	180	42	...	3050
C. & R. I. R. R.	...	323	438	87	144	3840
I. C. R. R.	...	1170	420	160	...	12724
C. B. & Q. R. R.	...	208	778	261	100	15977
C. & N. W. R. R.	...	510	...	300	...	892
C. A. & St. L. R. R.	6900	25	140	91	...	1532
Total	6900	2736	1989	961	244	37835

The receipts of Hogs, live and dressed, during the past 48 hours, amounted to 4,675—of which 2,736 were dressed. Under a good demand for shippers and a fair inquiry by packers the market for dressed Hogs was very firm, and heavy transactions were made at $6.12½@6.50. Towards the close of the day, however, the weather became milder, and the feeling was not quite so brisk. Live Hogs were in active request, and firm at $5.30@5.60 gross, at which prices the yards were cleaned out.

An improved tone in the Cincinnati market, as news of large transactions at St. Louis, at full prices, has caused a better feeling here, and we quote the market firmer. There was an active inquiry for Mess Pork for the South at $16.50, but holders are asking $16.75@17.00. A small lot of City Mess from frozen hogs was sold at $16.00. Cut Meats are still scarce and nominal—the transactions of the day consisting of 30 boxes long boneless Middles at [illegible] packed, and 100 brls Hams without pickle at $13.50. Lard is dull and rather neglected and we quote it nominal at 9¾@10c. At St. Louis, on Saturday last, 1,000,000 lbs long Middles were sold at [illegible] loose, and 500 brls Mess at $18—all from one house—Messrs. Whittaker & Co.

There was an active demand for superfine brands of Flour to-day, and a fair inquiry for spring extras, and the market was brisk and steady, with sales of about 2000 brls at $4.25@4.40 for spring extras, and $3.50@3.75 for spring supers. Wheat opened very firm, and the market advanced ½@¾c, but after the receipt of the New York dispatches, the tone was less buoyant. No. 1 Spring was in [illegible] request, and very scarce, with but limited transactions at 80¾@81c, and No. 2 at 73@[illegible], closing with sales at the inside quotation. Corn was quiet—buyers offering 28c, and sellers [illegible]. Oats [illegible]. Highwines steady at [illegible]. Alcohol, 23c.

Daily Review of Chicago Market.

MONDAY EVENING, Jan. 28, 1861.

FLOUR—Received 5,405 brls. Market active and steady. Sales were: [illegible] brls "White Rose" spring extra at $4.40 on track; 200 brls "Maple XXX" at $4.30 del; 100 brls "Gem Canal" and 50 brls "Wolf River" and 100 brls "City Mills" do. delivered all at $4.25 del; 100 brls fair Spring Extra at $4.20 del; 400 brls "Rochester" at $4.25 del; 200 brls "Prairie Queen" at $3.85 del; 80 brls "White Swan" at $4.20 on track; 200 brls fair Spring Super at $3.65 del; 250 brls "Rock River" at $3.75 del; 100 brls "Teutonia," "American" and 200 brls Super at $3.75 del; 41 brls Common at $3.60 del.

WHEAT—Received 16,589 bu. Market advanced ½@¾c. Sales were as follows: 4,000 bu No. 1 Spring at 81c in store; 700 bu do at 80¾c in store; 5,000 bu No. 2 Spring at 73c in store; 13,000 bu do at 73½c in store; 4,000 bu do at 73¾c in store; 1,000 bu do at 73½c in store. Sales by sample were as follows: 1300 bu Club in bags at 80c on track; 300 bags do at 80c del; 300 bags Spring at 78c del.

CORN—Received 30,127 bu. Market quiet and unchanged. Sales were as follows: 700 bu Mixed at 28c in store; 12,000 bu do at 28½c in store; 4,000 bu Yellow at 28½c on track.

OATS—Received 763 bu. Market firm. Sales were: 2000 bu No. 1 at 17½c in store; 500 bu do at 17¾c in store.

RYE—Received, 350 bu. Market neglected. Sales were: 40 bags No. 1 at 46c del.

BARLEY—Received, 1332 bu. Market very dull. Sales were; 18 bags inferior by sample at 25c.

SEEDS—Received 2,730 lbs. Market for clover dull and heavy. Sales were: 18 bgs prime at $4.30. Timothy in fair demand at $2.25. 100 bu sold at $2.25.

HIGHWINES—Received, 244 brls. Market quiet. Sales were: 50 brls country at 14½c; 50 brls do at 14c.

ALCOHOL—30@32c per gal.

MESS PORK—50 brls city at $16. Round lots of city Mess in good demand at $16.50—holders asking $16.75@17.00.

CUT MEATS—200 brls Hams, without pickle, at $13.50. 30 bxs long boneless Middles sold at [illegible] packed.

LARD—Quiet and nominal at 9¾@10c.

GREASE—31 brls White Grease at 8c.

TALLOW—Quiet and nominal at 8¼@9¼c.

HIDES—Received, 37,835 lbs. There is a fair demand and the market is steady at the following quotations:—Green, 5½c@6c; Green Salted, 6@6½c; Dry Flint, 12@13c.

BUTTER—The supply is still large, and the market dull. Sales were:—20 firkins fair at 10c; 10 firkins common at 8c; Dairy, 12@14c.

EGGS—Fresh, 15@16c; Limed, 10@12c.

POULTRY—Dressed Chickens, $1.00 ℔ doz, with a fair demand. Turkeys, 7@8c ℔ lb.

POTATOES—Neshannocks and Pinkeyes, 15c@20c ℔ bu.

DRESSED HOGS—Received, 2,736. Demand good both by packers and shippers, and market firm. Sales were:

32 hogs averaging	399 lbs at			$6.50
57 "	averaging 300 lbs at			6.50
16 "	"	280		6.50
68 "	"	290		6.50
67 "	"	286		6.50
9 "	"	275		6.45
40 "	"	285		6.45
36 "	"	288		6.45
36 "	"	230		6.40
22 "	"	192		6.12½
36 "	"	150		6.12½
200 "	at $6.15	@6.40 dividing on 200 lbs.		
104 "	at $6.17½	@6.45	" 200 lbs.	
340 "	at $6.12½	@6.37½	" 200 lbs.	

LIVE HOGS—Received, 1939. Market firm. Sales were:

156 Hogs averaging	302 lbs at		$5.60
246 "	"	296	5.55
134 "	"	246	5.20
78 "	"	264	5.35
45 "	"	278	5.40
142 "	"	243	5.25

WEEKLY REVIEW OF CHICAGO LIVE STOCK MARKET.

Sherman's Sale and Shipping Yards—Mich. C. R. R.—Markets reported by WALTER SHERMAN, *expressly for the* TRIBUNE, *week ending Monday, Jan. 28, 1861:*

Stock received for week	531	Cattle
" " " "	758	Sheep
" " " "	4529	Hogs.

SHIPPED VIA M. C. R. R.

Morris & Co.	132	Cattle,
G. W. Ely & Co.	66	"
Willetts & Co.	117	"
W. Robbins	55	"
A. Smith	18	"
E. George & Co.	90	"
Hallock & Campbell	80	"
J. Colt	14	"
Total	562	
Allerton & Hurd	347	Hogs.
" "	309	"
	656	
Wm. Smith	304	"
Total	960	

Owing to the unfavorable news from the New York markets of Wednesday, buyers were not quite so sharp and held back until this morning, when there was a little more feeling shown by packers as well as shippers, which resulted in sales of almost everything on the market.

Below we give a few sales, average weights, &c.

20 Cattle averaging		1,300	lbs at	$3 25
13 "	"	1,420		3 12½
17 "	"	1,280		3 00
55 "	"	1,145		2 62½
14 "	"	1,340		3 10
17 "	"	1,260		3 00
14 "	"	1,350		3 00
9 "	"	1,380		3 00
13 "	"	1,380		3 15
12 "	"	1,280		3 00
16 "	"	1,440		3 00
130 Sheep averaging		121		3 00
40 "	"	110		3 00
73 "	"	116		3 00
98 Hogs averaging		305		5 40
148 "	"	260		5 05
45 "	"	285		5 25
49 "	"	275		5 20
24 "	"	250		5 20
47 "	"	290		5 25
49 "	"	275		5 25
38 "	"	315		5 40
38 "	"	290		5 30
50 "	"	255		5 12½
27 "	"	225		5 00
47 "	"	260		5 00

Hogs and Provisions.

CINCINNATI—Jan. 25.—The *Gazette* of Saturday says:—

The receipts of hogs to-day were only 1200 head. The market was dull at $6.25@6.50. The improved feeling in the provision market, dimly foreshadowed, by yesterday's movements, became quite prominent to-day, and the previous figures there was a pretty active demand for most articles, and towards the close better prices were realized than could have been obtained last evening. Early in the day about 700 brls mess pork, city brands, sold at $16.75, but subsequently the same qualities brought $17, closing firm at this figure with a fair demand. Bulk meats sold readily at 6⅞@8⅛c for shoulders and sides, and at close they were held at 6⅜@8½c loose. There was a fair demand for bacon with sales at 7½@8⅞@11c for shoulders, sides and clear sides. The supply out of smoke is small. The advices from the South continue favorable. Lard was dull at 9⅞@9⅞c for country in tierces. There was a sale of keg at 10¼c.

PORK AND BEEF PACKED AT LAFAYETTE.—The following is a correct statement of the pork and beef packed at Lafayette (Ind.) this season:

J. H. Telfold & Co.	20,000	hogs.
" "	1,300	beeves.
H. T. Sample & Sons	10,000	hogs.
" "	4,100	beeves.
A. Eichold	4,000	hogs.

BOSTON—Jan. 25—Provisions—Pork is firm with a moderate demand. Sales of prime at $15.50@14.50; mess $18.00@18.50; clear $19@20 ℔ bbl, cash and 4 months. Beef is in fair demand. Sales of Eastern and Western mess and extra mess at $9@12 ℔ bbl, cash and 4 months. Lard is firm and in good demand. Sales in barrels at 10¼@11c; kegs 12@12½c ℔ lb, cash and 4 months. Hams are selling at 10@11c ℔ lb, cash and 4 months.

HOGS AT ALBANY—Jan. 25—The receipts of hogs have been light—about 160. Western hogs are in moderate supply, and the market generally has a firm tone. At the close there were some 50 or 60 head extra state on market, for which extreme rates were asked, but packers are not in market at anything over $7.25 for good hogs. Any lots to bring over these figures are fancy. The sales during the day have been moderate, owing to the storm, and include but one lot of state hogs. The Eastern markets are without change.

178	head Canadian, medium weights		$6.75
47	.. Shanghai, still fed		6.62
256	.. Western, averaging 240 lbs.		7.12
31	.. " heavy		7.12
86	.. " all over 300 lbs.		7.25
21	.. State, av. 200 lbs, to arrive		7.25

ST. LOUIS—Jan. 25.—Provisions—There is a fair demand, but prices asked prevent a speculative trade, and with limited orders but little was done. Sales yesterday after 'Change and this morning comprise about 600 bbls city mess, in lots, at $18, and 50 bbls from above, to arrive to-morrow, at $17.75 per bbl. Some holders at up-river points are offering for delivery on opening of navigation, but do not meet with buyers at the figures asked. Nothing done in bulk meats or bacon to-day. Lard—Holders are firm at 10¼c for tierce, but no sales reported; 100 kegs choice, 11c. Hogs in good demand at 6¼ to 6½c. About 500 head, in lots, sold at the latter, averaging 215 lbs.

MARKETS BY THE LATEST MAILS.

ST. LOUIS, Jan. 25.—Freights closed without change from late rates, flour at 75c; pork $1 25; corn 40c; and weights 45 to 50c ℔ 100 lbs. WHEAT—No sales made excepting bags, fall on private terms. Corn—Market less active and weaker today, for want of shipping facilities and on account of less favorable New Orleans quotations. Sales were confined to about 1200 bags mixed and yellow, in several lots, at 40 to 42c; 350 bags mixed white and white at 43½ to 44c, and 420 bags yellow, delivered on board at Cairo, at 50c ℔ bushel, in new gunnies. Flour—Some concessions in price led to a few sales, mostly, however, of limited lots 1000 bbls city super were taken at $4 50; two lots of 100 bbls each at $4 60 to $4 65; 300 bags do at $2 35; 150 bbls city fancy at $5, and 50 bbls do at $5 25. Corn Meal—25 bbls white sold at $2 ℔ bbl. Whisky—Market steady at 15c ℔ gallon with sales of 119 bbls at that figure. Hay—Inactive, but held steady. Sales 168 bales prime Timothy at 75c, and 40 bales choice at 80c. Hides—Market steady at 12c for flint, 10c for dry salt, 4 to 5c for green and salt.

NEW ORLEANS—Jan. 24.—Flour unchanged and the demand limited. Mess pork is held higher, holders asking $21.50. Bacon nominal; none on the market. Lard dull, and prices declining. Whisky very dull, and prices unsettled and nominal. Sugar in very fair demand and the market firmer; fully fair to choice 5@6c. Molasses in good demand, and the market firmer; prime 29c, choice 28c. Corn firm at 60c, with an improved demand. Coffee in good demand at full prices; fair to prime Rio 11@12½c.

ALBANY—Jan. 25.—Grain—Wheat dull; a car load mixed State sold at $1.18 for milling here. Rye in the street lower, and saleable at 70c. Oats in the street 32@33c. The street receipts were very free to-day, notwithstanding the storm. A car load Jefferson county barley sold at 65½c at the Central depot. New Northern corn at the Central depot 59@60c for damp. Whisky—Sales of 95 brls at 17c.

DETROIT—Jan. 24.—There are no material changes in the prices of breadstuffs. Flour is steady at $4.37@4.50 for red, and $4.75@5 for white extra. There is not much wheat offering, and the prices have somewhat improved, $1 per bu being paid for white and 90@92c for red. There is a good demand for corn at 38c from store, and 34c in the street. Oats are steady at 18@20c. Rye 44c. Barley 41c. Apples are now selling at $1.50 per brl by retail. Butter 8@12½c. Eggs 17c.

BOSTON, Jan. 24.—The receipts since yesterday have been 2,163 bbls. The market is firm with a moderate demand. Sales of Western superfine at $5.50; fancy $5.75; extra $6; superior $6.25@6.75 ℔ bbl. Southern is firm but quiet. Small sales of fancy at $6@6.25; extra $6.50@7; superior $7.25@8.50 ℔ bbl. Grain—The receipts since yesterday have been 1,710 bushels corn and 1,989 do oats. Corn is firm but the demand is moderate. Sales of Southern yellow at 73@75c for new, and 78@80c for old; Western mixed 75@76c ℔ bu. Oats are firm and in steady demand. Sales of Southern, Western and Canada at 40@43c; Prince Edward Island 40c ℔ bu. Rye is selling at 78@80c ℔ bu.

OCEAN FREIGHTS AT NEW YORK—Jan. 24.—Dull but steady. To Liverpool: 200 bales cotton ⅜@13-32d; 2,500 bbls flour at 3s 6d; 6,000 bu wheat, 12d in bags—the same rate demanded for bins; 300 bxs bacon, 55s; 200 pkgs lard, 37s 6d; 300 bxs cheese, 35s; 100 tons raisins, 40s. To London: 100 pkgs lard, 40s; 10 tons cloverseed, 40s 6d. To Glasgow: 4,000 bbls flour, 3s 6d. A vessel to Londonderry, with 25,000 bu corn at 11½d in bulk and bags, and 1,500 bbls flour at 3s 9d.

TOLEDO—Jan. 25.—There is nothing to report in our market to-day; prices remain without material change. Flour—Fine $3.50@3.75; superfine $4.00@4.25; extra $4.50@4.75; XX and fancy $5.00@5.25. Buckwheat ℔ 100 lbs, $1.75@2.00. Rye flour $3.25. Wheat—White No 1, $1.10; red No 1, $1.00. Rye—52c. Corn—35c. Oats—20@22c. Barley—Spring 38c; winter 55c. Dressed Hogs—$5¾@6¼. Clover Seed—Dull at $4.00.

CLEVELAND—Jan. 25.—Flour—Small sales at $4.50@4.75 for extra red; $4.87@5.25 for XX red, and $5.00@5.25 for XX white. Wheat—Sales of a [illegible] red at $1.05. Corn—Steady at [illegible]. [illegible] Clover Seed—Steady at $4.62 [illegible] bu, with some small sales. Highwines—Steady at [illegible]. Dressed Hogs—Firmer. [illegible] of heavy at $6.00@6.25.

CINCINNATI—Jan. 25—A continued light demand for flour, at $4.25@4.30 for superfine. Whisky advanced ½c, closing at 13¼c. Wheat at 81c for red and $1.10@1.12 for white. Corn in good demand for ear at 25@26c, and dull for shelled at 27@30c in bulk. Groceries steady, with a fair demand. The country trade is good. Merchants send in smaller orders than usual, but they buy more frequently, and in the aggregate the business keeps up very well.

MARKETS BY TELEGRAPH.

FLOUR—Common and medium grades of flour have declined 5c ℔ bbl, with rather more doing, while the home trade are only buying to a moderate extent. Sales 15,000 bbls at $5.10@5.25 for super state, $5.30@5.40 for extra state—chiefly at $5.35, $5.10@5.25 for super western, $5.30@5.60 for common to middling extra western, $5.70@5.75 for shipping brands extra round hoop Ohio. Market closing steady. Of the sales, 10,000 bbls were for export. Canadian Flour dull and prices without change. Sales 300 bbls at $5.25@7.25 for common to choice extra. Rye Flour there is limited business doing at $3.40@4.20 for common to choice super. Corn Meal dull and prices nominally unchanged.

WHISKY—A shade firmer. Sales 250 bbls at 18@18¼c.

GRAIN—Wheat shade easier with moderate business doing, and export business still materially checked by the firmness of freights. Sales 23000 bbls Chicago spring at $1.18@1.22; 24000 bu Milwaukee club, amber Wisconsin and Iowa, $1.27@1.29 del; 12400 red extra and winter red western at $1.31@1.33; 2200 Canada club at $1.25; 14900 white Kentucky $1.60; 250 white state $1.40. Rye quiet at 73@75c. Barley unchanged and in limited request; sales 4000 bu Canada-East at 73c in store. Corn about 1c per bu higher with moderate export and home trade demand; sales 48000 bu at 69@70c for new yellow southern; 70@73 for new white southern. Oats plenty and dull at 36@37 for western and Canadian; 37@37½c for state.

PROVISIONS—Pork dull and heavy. Sales 430 brls at $17.75@18 for mess; $13 for prime. Beef quiet and unchanged. Sales 300 brls at $4.75@5.00 for prime; $5.75@6.25 for mess; $8@10 re-packed mess; $10@10.75 extra mess. Prime mess beef dull. Beef hams firm at 15c. Western cut meats steady with fair demand. Sales 50 packages at 6¾c for shoulders, and 8¼c for hams. Hogs quiet and steady. Sales at 7¼c@8¼ corn fed dressed; 6¼ for live weights. Bacon dull. Sales 30,000 lbs green sides from the block at 8¼. Lard dull and heavy. Sales 200 brls at 9¾@10½c for No. 1 to prime western. Butter selling slowly at 10@14c for Ohio and 14@19 for state. Cheese steady at 9@10½c for inferior to prime.

GROCERIES—Sugar quiet, but prices without quotable change. We only hear of sales of 280 hhds Cuba, 5¼@5½c. Molasses—Small sales reported; 29@30c.

STOCKS—Active and better: C & R I 58¼; C A M 34¾; I C scrip 79; Pan 113; M S guar 35½; Reading 45; Hudson 44½; Erie 37¾; N Y C 79¾; Pac Mail 88; Erie, first Bonds, 105; do second 99; do fourth 83; C & N W 17.

BANK STATEMENT—NEW YORK, Jan. 29.—Decrease in Loans $2,099,387. Decrease in specie, $929,842. Decrease in circulation, $138,272. Decrease in deposits, $2,322,098.

Foreign Markets.

Per Ætna. [LIVERPOOL, Jan. 16.

BREADSTUFFS.—Messrs. Richardson & Co., report flour slow and 6d. cheaper. Quotations 29@31s. 6d. Wheat in limited demand at about former rates. Red western at 11s 4d@12s 4d; red southern 12s 4d @13s; white western 13s@13s 3d; southern 13s 6d @14s 6d. Corn in rather more demand at 38s@38s 6d for mixed, and yellow white slow at 40s. Wakefield, Nash & Co. say holders of flour insisted on full rates, and they call corn 6d dearer.

PROVISIONS—Quiet and unchanged. Lard dull at 59@60 for fine. Tallow steady.

GROCERIES—Sugar firm. Coffee steady.

LONDON MARKETS—Breadstuffs dull, and nominally unchanged.

GROCERIES—Sugar active at dull prices. Coffee quiet and firm. Tea firm and in more request.

PROVISIONS—Tallow 59s 6d.

LIVERPOOL, Jan. 18.

Cotton ⅛ higher on all grades. Breadstuffs quiet and steady. Provisions dull.

LONDON, Jan. 17.

Consols 91¾@91⅞ for money, and 91⅞@91⅞ for account. The Bank rate was unchanged. American securities—Ill. Cent. shares 39½ discount; Erie shares 32@32½.

CHICAGO MILL-FURNISHING DEPOT.

T. W. BAXTER & CO.,

MANUFACTURERS OF

FRENCH BURR MILLSTONES,

OF ALL QUARRIES.

G. W. BROWN'S PATENT PORTABLE

Flouring and Grist Mills,

AND DEALERS IN

DUTCH "ANKER" BOLTING CLOTHS,

Smut Mills and Separators, Separators for Warehouses, Belting of All Kinds, Hoisting Screws and Bails, Bran Dusters, Picks, Proof Staffs, &c., &c.

FAIRBANKS' SCALES,

AND

MILL FURNISHING GENERALLY.

Plans, Specifications and Estimates furnished when desired, and the construction of Steam and Water Mills contracted for entire.

Steam Engines, Boilers, &c., &c.

The subscribers having obtained the Agency for the sale of Steam Engines and Boilers from the manufactory of GOULDING, BAGLEY & SEWELL, of Watertown, N. Y., would invite the attention of purchasers to their superior merits of style, workmanship and power, also, their very low prices. The following is a list of prices of Engine and Boiler, together with Heater, Water and Steam Pipes, Cocks, Valves, Arch Castings and Grates, complete and ready for use, delivered in Chicago:

8 horse power	$ 800	20 horse power	$1,500
10 "	875	25 "	1,800
12 "	950	30 "	1,975
14 "	1,000	35 "	2,250
16 "	1,250	40 "	2,500

and in like proportion for larger sizes as required. Every Engine is furnished with

JUDSON'S PATENT GOVERNOR VALVE.

For Flour Mills we confidently recommend them as superior to any other style of Engine, and they will

Save from 25 to 50 per Cent in Fuel

over the usual class of boilers in use in the West. We shall keep an assortment of different sizes at our establishment, where they may be examined and the necessary information obtained regarding them. Competent men will, if desired, be furnished to set up and start engines in any part of the country. We also supply

WATER WHEELS, SHAFTING, GEARING, &C.

At very low prices.

T. W. BAXTER & CO'S

Mill Furnishing Depot, West Water street, between Randolph and Madison, Chicago, Illinois.

Post Office address Box 274. oc19-3m-ly

LADD, WEBSTER & CO'S

TIGHT LOCK-STITCH

FAMILY AND TAILORING

SEWING MACHINES,

SEWING MACHINES,

SEWING MACHINES,

BUY A MACHINE—One that is fully warranted, strong, well-finished and reliable, one that heavy goods will not strain out of repair.

One that requires no tools to set the needle, is easily operated, simple, and not more trouble than it is worth.

One that makes the double lock-stitch with two threads, that will not pull out or unravel.

One that makes the stitch ALIKE ON BOTH SIDES OF THE CLOTH.

One that use the celebrated WHEEL FEED, capable of handling all materials that can be sewed.

One that does not use Curved Needles, which are constantly breaking. Straight Needles are known to be the best.

One that does not break the thread, skip stitches, nor form a looped ridge on the underside of the cloth.

One that will sew over seams, and gathers without breaking the thread or change of tension.

One that makes the stitch as you want it alike and even on both sides the cloth.

One that is fully licensed under Howe's Extended Patent and free from infringements.

One that will stitch, fell, gather and bind without basting.

One that will do perfectly and easily all FAMILY and TAILORING work on one and the same machine.

One that obviates the necessity of procuring Two MACHINES, one for heavy and another for light work.

One that openly and publicly Challenges Machines of any and all other manufacture to do as large a range of work as can easily be done on these Machines. Such is

LADD, WEBSTER & CO'S.

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☞ All orders or communications from Families, Tailors, Seamstresses, Clothiers, Harness and Carriage Makers in the country, will receive prompt attention. A Descriptive, Circular, and Samples of Work will be sent on receipt of letter stamp. Collections made on Delivery of the Machines. If desired, so that the purchaser NEED NOT PAY FOR THE MACHINE UNTIL IT IS RECEIVED.

☞ Citizens and Strangers call and examine the Machines and their work for yourselves.

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General Agents for the Northwestern States.

124 Lake Street, (Up-Stairs,) Chicago.

[no8'60-6m-mwaf-wem]

THE ONLY PREPARATION THAT HAS

STOOD THE TEST OF YEARS,

And grows more and more popular every day.

READ THE FOLLOWING:

BATTLE CREEK, Mich., Dec. 21st, 1858.

PROF. WOOD:—Thee wilt please accept a line to inform thee that the hair on my head all fell off over twenty years ago, caused by a complicated chronic disease, attended with an eruption on the head. A continual course of suffering through life having reduced me to a state of dependence, I have not been able to obtain stuff for caps, neither have I been able to do them up, in consequence of which my head has suffered extremely from cold. This induced me to pay Briggs & Hodges almost the last cent I had on earth for a two dollar bottle of thy Hair Restorative about the first of August last. I have faithfully followed the directions and the bald spot is now covered with hair thick and black, though short, it is also coming in all over my head. Feeling confident that another large bottle would restore it entirely and permanently, I feel anxious to persevere in its use, and being destitute of means to purchase any more, I would ask thee if thee would not be willing to send me an order on thine agents for a bottle, and receive to thyself the scripture declaration—"the reward is to those that are kind to the widow and the fatherless."

Thy friend, SUSANNAH KIRBY.

LIGONIER, Noble Co., Ind., Feb. 5th, 1859.

PROF. O. J. WOOD—Dear Sir: In the latter part of the year 1852, while attending the State and National Law School of the State of New York, my hair, from a cause unknown to me, commenced falling off very rapidly, so that in the short space of six months, the whole upper part of my scalp was almost entirely bereft of its covering, and much of the remaining portion upon the side and back part of my head shortly after became gray, so that you will not be surprised when I tell you that upon my return to the State of Indiana, my more casual acquaintances were not so much at a loss to discover the cause of the change in my appearance, as my more intimate acquaintances were to recognize me at all.

I at once made application to the most skillful physicians in the country, but, receiving no assurance from them that my hair could again be restored, I was forced to become reconciled to my fate, until, fortunately, in the latter part of the year 1857, your Restorative was recommended to me by a druggist, as being the most reliable Hair Restorative in use. I tried one bottle, and found to my great satisfaction that it was producing the desired effect. Since that time, I have used seven dollars' worth of your Restorative, and as a result, have a rich coat of very soft black hair, which no money can buy. Very respectfully yours,

A. M. LATTA,

Attorney and Counsellor at Law.

O. J. WOOD & CO., Proprietors, 444 Broadway, New York, and 114 Market street, St. Louis, Mo., and sold by all good Druggists and Fancy Goods Dealers.

WHOLESALE AGENTS, CHICAGO:—J. D. PARK, O. F. Fuller & Co., J. H. Reed & Co., Smith, Dwyer & Co., Lord & Smith, and Dale Brothers. se6-6m-daily-weow

CORN WANTED.—I will pay the highest market price for 40,000 Bushels Corn on the ear, delivered on the Railroad Track.

S. MARSH, northeast corner 16th street Bridge.

Caloric Dried Meal from New Corn, by the Barrel or Bag, at much reduced prices.

SYLVESTER MARSH.

CHANCE FOR PRINTERS.—A good, steady Journeyman, or a thorough workman, can now with a small capital go into a Printing Office and publish a paper in a flourishing village in the interior of Illinois. Immediate answers, with particulars, requested. Address, J. F. GRABLE, Roseapa, Illinois.

COPYING done well and quickly. P. O. Box 1650.

BY TELEGRAPH.

THE DISUNION DIFFICULTIES.

Threatened Attack on the Capitol

INDICTMENT OF EX-SECRETARY FLOYD.

Message from the President.

RUMORS, ETC., IN WASHINGTON.

Kansas Admission, Passed.

IMPORTANT FROM WASHINGTON.

Threatened Attack on the Federal Capitol—Indictment of ex-Secretary Floyd—Morris' Tariff Bill—Lincoln on Compromise.

WASHINGTON, Jan. 27.—The rumor was rife here to-day that Gen. Scott has received intelligence relative to designs on the Capitol by Secessionist invaders, which caused him much anxiety.

Judge Robertson, who was dispatched to the Southern States by Virginia, to induce them to keep the peace, telegraphs that if the Brooklyn be destined for Pensacola, his mission will prove a failure.

A dispatch to Senators Crittenden and Powell, says the Legislature of Kentucky has appointed John H. Bell, Joshua B. Clay, Mr. Guthrie, ex-Governors Morehead and Wickliffe Commissioners to proceed to Washington on the 4th of February.

The Grand Jury has made three presentments of Ex-Secretary Floyd—first, for maladministration in office; second, for complicity in the abstraction of Bonds; third, for conspiracy against the Government. It is expected that the indictments will be ready for the action of the jury to-morrow.

The Senate's special committee on the Tariff Bill will report Wednesday.

The Morrill Bill, after a close investigation, is pronounced to be excellent in principle and general arrangement. Nearly two-thirds of the items have already been examined carefully. No change of duty on iron is intended, though some schedules may be ordered to simplify the operations of the law. Efforts have been made to reduce the duty on pig iron and steel, but without success. Woolens are to pay twelve cents per pound, instead of ten, as in the Morrill Bill, which conform to the rates on raw material. The committee will recommend that the law go into operation on the 1st of April, and the proposed modification of the warehousing system on the 1st of July. All the duties to be paid within thirty days after being entered. Merchandise for re-shipment can be stored six months. It is estimated that the bill will produce a revenue of fifty-eight million dollars with average imports. The bill now contains a loan for twenty-one million dollars, which is intended to cover outstanding Treasury notes. This will be increased to twenty-five million dollars, in order to provide for objects of special legislation and other items not included in Mr. Dix's statement of the condition of the Treasury, for the current fiscal year.

[New York Herald's Correspondence.]

WASHINGTON, Jan. 27, 1861.

I learn from a gentleman who had an interview with Mr. Lincoln at Springfield within the last week, that the latter, in discussing the existing state of affairs, expressed himself as follows: "I will suffer death before I will consent or advise my friends to consent to any concession or compromise which looks like buying the privilege of taking possession of this Government, to which we have a constitutional right; because, whatever I might think of the merits of the various propositions before Congress, I should regard any concession in the face of menace, as the destruction of the Government itself, and the consent of all hands that our system shall be brought down to the level with the existing disorganized state of affairs in Mexico. But this thing will be hereafter as it is now in the hands of the people, and if they desire to call a convention to remove any grievance complained of or to give new guarantees for the permanence of vested rights, it is not mine to oppose."

The most intense excitement exists in certain Congressional circles in consequence of the fact leaking out that the Howard select committee of the House had positive evidence before them of a conspiracy existing in this city and vicinity, to overthrow the Government, in which certain prominent officials and citizens of Washington and elsewhere figure.

WASHINGTON, Jan. 20.—The difficulty has been honorably arranged between Rust and Dunn.

It is now certain that private letters have been received from Lincoln, urging his friends to conciliate and compromise, and it is stated that he indicates the Border State resolutions as a reasonable basis of adjustment. Assurances are given that this information is reliable. Soon after the Electoral vote shall be counted in the presence of Congress on the second Wednesday of February, he will acquaint the public with his views, on the pending crisis. He heretofore has not felt it proper in advance of the official information of the declaration of his election for him to take a prominent part in the direction of political affairs.

Opposition to Treason in Georgia.

RICHMOND, Va., January 27.—Intelligence has reached here that previous to the passage of the Georgia Ordinance of Secession, Harrison W. Lilly, a prominent citizen of the mountain region of that State, proclaimed in another portion of Georgia that he was on his way home and intended to raise a party and take possession of the United States Mint at Dahlonega for the United States Government, in case Georgia passed a Secession Ordinance. His declaration caused considerable excitement in Milledgeville, and the Governor was requested to send a military force at Dahlonega, but had not done so at the date of the advices.

On the same authority as above, we learn that there is considerable Union element in the mountains of Georgia, and an anti-Secession meeting was held in Pickens county. When they heard of the passage of the Secession Ordinance, the old Stars and Stripes were run up and the demonstrations of resistance to Secession were emphatic and unequivocal. The impression, however, was at Milledgeville that the people of Georgia will generally sustain the Ordinance of Secession, and co-operate in the formation of a Southern Cotton State Republic.

Mr. Lincoln's Journey to Washington.

[Special Dispatch to the N. Y. Herald.]

SPRINGFIELD, Ill., Jan. 27.—It is now positively settled that Mr. Lincoln will depart for Washington on the 11th of February. He will go hence via Lafayette to Indianapolis, where he will receive the hospitalities of the Indiana Legislature. Thence he will proceed by way of Cincinnati to Columbus, Cleveland, Buffalo and Albany. From Albany he intends to make for Harrisburgh direct, thence to Baltimore and the Federal Capital; but the tour to New York and Philadelphia is not impossible. Arrangements for special trains all the way through are being made. No military escort will be accepted. The entire journey is expected to be made inside of ten days.

Latest from Charleston, S. C.

CHARLESTON, Jan. 26.—The Legislature today agreed on a flag for South Carolina. The ground is to be blue, with a white oval in the centre and a golden Palmetto therein. There is also to be a white inner crescent in the upper flag-staff corner.

The Senate has adopted a resolution authorizing the Governor to send volunteers to Florida in case of threatened invasion of that State.

The steamer Columbia went ashore on Sullivan's Island yesterday, while going out. The weather has been tempestuous for a week past.

From Virginia.

RICHMOND, Jan. 26.—The Senate adopted a resolution looking to increased taxation to meet appropriations. The Governor communicated a letter of Governor Hicks, announcing the readiness of Maryland to respond to appoint Commissioners. Gov. Hicks concludes by rejoicing that Virginia has taken this step and trusts he will be met in a corresponding spirit by other States.

Union Meeting in Maine.

PORTLAND, Me., Jan. 26.—There was an immense Union meeting held here to-day. Ethan Shipley, ex-Chief-Justice, presided. The meeting was addressed by some of our ablest speakers of all parties. Resolutions were passed nearly unanimously, that the destruction of the Union was the greatest calamity that could befall the nation; that we are indebted to it for our prosperity; that it is the duty of each State to avoid all just causes of complaint; that we desire to perform faithfully all the obligations imposed upon us by the Constitution and laws of the country.

A Modest Demand.

LOUISVILLE, Jan. 27.—The Kentucky Legislature yesterday almost unanimously adopted the Virginia resolutions, which are so construed as to require the Federal Government to protect slavery in all the Territories now held or hereafter to be acquired south of 36 deg. 30 min., and to guarantee the right of transfer of slaves through Free States.

Massachusetts Legislature.

BOSTON, Jan. 27.—In the Senate on Saturday the Judiciary Committee were instructed to report a bill authorizing the endorsement by the State of National Treasury notes to the amount of the surplus revenue deposited with her in 1836-7, amounting to $1,300,000. The order was passed by a large majority.

Obituary.

NEW YORK, Jan. 27.—Edward Corning, for many years one of our most prominent and upright merchants, and President of the Hardware Trade Association, died on Saturday afternoon, at his residence in Brooklyn.

From North Carolina.

RALEIGH, Jan. 26.—The House has passed the resolution directing commissioners to be sent to Washington and Virginia. The same resolution will pass the Senate.

From Alabama.

MONTGOMERY, Jan. 26.—The Alabama State Convention has adjourned until the 4th of March next.

A Salute.

BALTIMORE, Jan. 28.—The Minute Men fire a salute to-morrow in honor of the repeal of the Personal Liberty bill of Rhode Island.

From Georgia.

AUGUSTA, Jan. 26.—Salutes are being fired for the independence of Louisiana.

Heavy Failure.

ST. LOUIS, Jan. 27.—A special dispatch from Independence to the *Republican* says for the week past Messrs. Waddell, Majors, Jones and other representatives of their different firms, have been here making an adjustment of their affairs, which has resulted in an assignment to Messrs. Ferris, Ewing, Stuart & Allen, of St. Louis. They purpose securing some creditors and endorsers. Assets available and otherwise amount to a million and a half. Their liabilities are unknown. Mr. Majors has given up everything, even his household goods.

XXXVIth CONGRESS—Second Session.

WASHINGTON, Jan. 28, 1861.

SENATE.—Several communications were received from the Departments.

Mr. SEWARD presented a petition from citizens of New York, remonstrating against any legislation for giving any protection to slavery in the Territories; also a petition of 700 citizens of New York praying for some adjustment of the difficulties.

Mr. DOUGLAS introduced a bill amendatory to the act of 1793 and the act of 1850 in relation to fugitive slaves. Referred to Committee on Judiciary.

Mr. GWIN presented the memorial of Dr. Rabe, Secretary of the Pacific Railroad Convention held in California in 1859 and 1860, transmitting the proceedings of the Convention and the Railroad bill.

Mr. WILSON presented the petition of Moses Davenport and others of Newburyport, Mass., in favor of a speedy passage of the Crittenden resolutions.

Mr. WILSON made some ironical remarks in favor of the petition, which was laid on the table.

Mr. BIGLER presented resolutions in favor of the passage of the Crittenden resolutions.

Mr. CRITTENDEN submitted resolutions in favor of his resolutions from Michigan and other States; also similar resolutions from the Railroad Convention.

Mr. HALE objected to the latter.

Mr. IVERSON presented the Ordinance of Secession of Georgia, which was read. He addressed the Senate, justifying the course of his State. He said there were two important points for the consideration of the Government—either to make war or peace. If it was war, the South would seize all the fortifications and not pay a dollar of the public debt. [Laughter.] If coercion was attempted, the South would fight and never submit to subjugation till every white man was exterminated. Cotton is king. If Government blockades the ports, other nations will interfere. If no war ensues, the South might consider the subject of reconstruction, but he was opposed to it. He acknowledged many courtesies and bade Senators farewell.

Mr. BIGLER presented the resolutions of the Pennsylvania Legislature.

The President's Message was then read.

Resolutions of the Virginia Legislature were also read.

Mr. MASON then addressed the Senate, moving that the message be printed. He said Virginia offered herself as mediator, and the resolutions request the President to prevent a collision which, if occurring, no mortal power could remedy the evils to follow. He trusted the noble effort of his State would be successful. It was a delusion to think that coercion would not lead to war. He said the seizure of forts was a measure of precaution if peace was restored. Every dollar of public property would be accounted for, he believed. The seceding States were actuated by a desire to keep the peace, and the plan of Virginia was the only course which would avert the evils now threatening.

Mr. HALE asked if Virginia had made a similar appeal to the seceding States.

Mr. MASON answered that a Commissioner had been sent to all the separating States.

The motion to print was agreed to.

Mr. HEMPHILL made a lengthy address, arguing in favor of secession, and that the withdrawal of a State was not rebellion, and was no cause of war. He quoted the opinions of the framers of the Constitution against coercion. He said that if civil war comes, blood would flow at the North as well as at the South; there was no fear of the insurrection of the slaves, who would fight for their masters. Two confederacies would be more powerful than the present. In his view Texas will be constrained to withdraw from the Union, and resume her glorious independence. The subject was postponed until Wednesday. Adjourned.

HOUSE.—Mr. RICE presented the petition of 14,000 citizens of Boston, of various political opinions, asking for a peaceful adjustment of our national difficulties. The committee to whom it was entrusted asked it to be presented to the House, which was accordingly done. The petition was enclosed in an American flag, and its presentation caused applause on the floor and in the galleries. The Boston committee were in the gallery during these proceedings. The petition was laid on the table in order to be printed.

JOHN COCHRANE introduced Mr. Bigler's proposition for taking the sense of the people of the several States on certain amendments to the Constitution. He said he would be willing to send it to any committee suggested, provided he could be assured they would not strangle it. Referred to the Select Committee of Five on the President's Special Message.

Mr. CAMPBELL presented the resolutions of the Pennsylvania Legislature, expressing ardent attachment to the Constitution and the Union and repugnance to secession, and pledging the support of that State in such a manner and to such an extent as may be required for the maintenance of the laws, &c. Laid on the table and ordered to be printed.

Mr. FLORENCE presented a joint resolution proposing amendments to the Constitution. He wanted to pass it to-day, as there was a necessity for doing something immediately for conciliation and peace. Referred to the Select Committee of Five.

A resolution was adopted instructing the Committee on the District of Columbia to inquire into the expediency of retroceding to Maryland the portion of the District not necessary for the wants of the Federal Government.

The resolutions of the Tennessee Legislature were presented.

Mr. VANDEVER offered joint resolutions that no grounds exist for a dissolution of the Union, that it is inexpedient to amend the Constitution, and that a Government which cannot execute its own laws is not fit to be maintained. They were referred to the Committee of Five.

On motion of Mr. ALDRICH, the Committee of Ways and Means was instructed to consider the expediency of repealing the tariff on sugar.

Mr. MORRIS offered a resolution that members from slaveholding States be requested to present an *ultimatum* proposition, embracing views upon which they will be willing to pledge their States to act up to in the Union, as a final adjustment. He moved the previous question, when the resolution was lost, 29 only voting in the affirmative.

Mr. PRYOR indicated that the South assumed that the Union was already dissolved. The only alternative now is peace or war. He argued that the Republicans, by refusing concession, were about plunging the country into a war. He said the North alone would be accountable alone to posterity for the calamities resulting from civil war. The South is contending for the principles of constitutional freedom, and the cause of the South is the cause of liberty. The South still would accept satisfactory guarantees. He deprecated a conflict, and urged a peaceable separation, and the establishment of two confederacies.

The SPEAKER presented presented the President's Message.

PRESIDENT'S MESSAGE.

To the Senate and House of Representatives of the United States:

I deem it my duty to submit to Congress a series of resolutions adopted by the Legislature of Virginia on the 19th inst., having in view the peaceful settlement of the existing questions which now threaten the Union. They were delivered to me on Thursday, the 24th inst., by ex-President Tyler, who has left his dignified and honored retirement in the hope that he may render service to his country in this its hour of peril. These resolutions, as will be perceived, extend an invitation to all such States, whether slaveholding or non-slaveholding, as are willing to unite with Virginia in an earnest effort to adjust the present unhappy controversies in the spirit in which the Constitution was originally formed and consistently with its principles, so as to afford to the people of the slaveholding States adequate guaranties for the security of their rights, to appoint Commissioners to meet on the 4th day of February next, in the city of Washington, to meet similar Commissioners appointed by Virginia, to consider and if practicable agree upon some suitable adjustment. I confess I hail this movement on the part of Virginia with great satisfaction. From the past history of this ancient and renowned Commonwealth, we have the fullest assurance that what she has undertaken she will accomplish, if it can be done by able, enlightened and persevering efforts. It is highly gratifying to know that other patriotic States have appointed and are appointing Commissioners to meet those of Virginia in council. When assembled, they will constitute a body entitled in an eminent degree to the confidence of the country. The General Assembly of Virginia has also resolved that Ex-President John Tyler, is hereby appointed by the concurrent vote of each branch of the General Assembly, a Commissioner to the President of the United States. Judge John Robertson is hereby appointed, by a like vote, a commissioner to the State of South Carolina and the other States that have seceded, or shall secede, with instructions, respectfully to request the President of the United States and the authorities of such States to agree to abstain pending the proceedings contemplated by the action of this General Assembly, from any and all acts calculated to produce a collision of arms between the States of the Government of the United States. However strong may be my desire to enter into such an agreement, I am convinced that I do not possess the power, and Congress alone under the war making power can exercise the discretion of agreeing to abstain from any and all acts calculated to produce a collision of arms between this and any other government. It would therefore be a usurpation for the executive to attempt to restrain their hands by an agreement in regard to matters over which he has no constitutional control. If he were thus to act they might pass laws which he should be bound to obey, though in conflict with his agreement. Under existing circumstances, my present actual power is confined within very narrow limits. It is my duty at all times to defend and protect the public property within the seceding States, so far as may be practicable, and especially to employ the constitutional means to protect the property of the United States and to preserve the public peace at this, the seat of the Federal Government. If the seceding States abstain from any and all acts calculated to produce a collision of arms, then the danger so much to be deprecated will no longer have an existence. Defence and not aggression has been the policy of the Administration from the beginning. But whilst I can enter into no such engagement as that proposed, I cordially commend it to Congress, with much confidence that it will meet their approbation, to abstain from passing any law calculated to produce collision of arms, pending the proceedings contemplated by the action of the General Assembly of Virginia. I am one of those who will never despair of the Republic. I yet cherish the belief that the American people will perpetuate the Union of the States on some terms just and honorable for all sections of the country. I trust that the mediation of Virginia may be the destined means under the providence of God of accomplishing these inestimable benefits. Glorious as are the memories of her past history, such an achievement, both in relation to her own fame and the welfare of the whole country, would surpass them all.

(Signed) JAMES BUCHANAN.

Washington City, Jan. 28, 1860.

The consideration of the message was postponed till to-morrow.

The report of the Committee of Thirty-three came up.

Mr. GROW moved a suspension of the rules to take up the Senate's amendment to the Kansas bill, which passed, 117 against 43. So the Kansas bill has passed both Houses. A resolution was adopted allowing the Committee of Five to sit during the session.

On motion of Mr. STANTON, the House under a suspension of the rules, passed the bill for more effectually organizing the militia of the District of Columbia—119 against 46, with much opposition from the Democrats. Adjourned.

LATER FROM EUROPE.

The Canada Extradition Case—Habeas Corpus Granted.

RIFLED CANNON SENT FROM LIVERPOOL TO CHARLESTON.

Hostilities Suspended at Gaeta.

EFFECTS OF THE FINANCIAL PRESSURE.

NEW YORK, Jan. 28.—The steamship Ætna brings four days later European news.

In the Court of Queen's Bench, Edwin James applied for a writ of *habeas corpus* in the case of Anderson, the fugitive slave, in prison in Toronto. The motion was founded on an affidavit of the Secretary of the British and Foreign Anti-Slavery Society. The Court, after a consultation, granted a writ. Chief Justice Cockburn admitted that in doing so it might be regarded as incompatible with colonial independence, but still the Queen's Bench had jurisdiction, Anderson being regarded as a British subject.

It is stated that several rifled cannon have been shipped from Liverpool for Charleston.

The weather was again quite severe throughout England.

The French Legislature is summoned for the 4th of February. Persigny has ordered the free circulation of all foreign journals throughout the French Empire.

The Bourse on the 11th instant opened firm and closed dull and lower, at 67f 5c.

Hostilities were suspended at Gaeta. Part of the French fleet had already left, and all would leave on the 19th.

Prince Carrignan had arrived at Naples and was warmly received. Victor Emanuel had issued a proclamation, calling on the people to show towards Carrignan that they desire the union of Italy.

It is asserted that King Francis wrote the Emperor of Austria declaring his intention to defend Gaeta to the utmost.

The Prussian Chambers were opened by a speech from the King. He said the friendly relations between the Great Powers were being strengthened by the recent meetings. He said it was the National duty to bring about a solution of the Danish difficulties. He reiterated his intention to remain faithful to the principles he had already announced. A political amnesty had been proclaimed in Prussia.

The financial pressure in France is reported to continue. There were rumors of a probable addition, an advance in the bank minimum.

LONDON MONEY MARKET.—The funds had been steady but on the 15th they became dull and heavy, and consols declined 1-4 per cent. closing at 91 1-2@91 5-8 for money; 91 3-4@91 7-8 on account. The heaviness was caused by a report that the Bank of France was still losing gold, and that a further rise in the rate of discount there was contemplated. It was also said that the Bank of England was taking some considerable amounts of money on loans of stock. In the discount market, there was no change. Good bills were negotiated at a fraction below bank rates.

The *Daily News* says many persons believe the Bank of France will have great difficulty in maintaining special payments.

The *Morning Chronicle* says some arrangement had been made with exchange houses to transmit gold to America direct from London on French account.

The Ætna brought $1,500,000 in specie.

LATEST VIA QUEENSTOWN.

Count and Countess Montemolin, the former the eldest son of Don Carlos, of Spain, died at Trieste on the 14th.

French funds had risen on a report that a congress is to meet at Paris for the settlement of the Italian question.

Rumors were afloat that the Bank of France had effected some arrangement to meet its present requirements. In some quarter it was stated that a suspension of specie payments was contemplated.

Florence Nightingale was quite ill.

The *Post's* Paris correspondent says the people seem fully convinced that the armistice will expire without any decision, and that Francis Second will surrender Gaeta.

The Paris *Moniteur* publishes a decree abolishing the Sugar Tax of 3f per hundred Kilogrammes on foreign sugar imported in French vessels from countries out of Europe.

It was reported that Gen. Farr had consented to act as mediator between Cavour and Garibaldi, with a view to persuade the latter to postpone a threatened attack on Venice in the Spring.

The *Moniteur* officially announces the withdrawal of the French fleet from Gaeta.

The Russian Government had protested against the warlike project attributed to the German Government as to designs of Prussia on Denmark.

FRANCE.—The *Moniteur* explains the dispatch of a French fleet to Gaeta was intended as a mark of sympathy to a prince cruelly treated; but its stay could not be indefinitely prolonged without its presence constituting an encouragement and material support to Francis II., and the fleet would accordingly be withdrawn.

ITALY.—On Tuesday the *Paya*, an Italian journal, and the *Opinione Nationale*, the warmest advocate of Italy had both articles headed, Peace and War, and both came to the same conclusion that Italy must postpone the acquisition of Venice. The *Opinione* of Turin, Count Cavour's journal, has a leader, which shows that the battalions of Austria cannot be put to flight by a few bands of volunteers, nor can her fortresses be taken without immense military efforts.

From Pike's Peak.

FORT KEARNEY, Jan 28.—The California overland coach and Pike's Peak express for St. Joe, arrived at 11 A. M. Sunday.

DENVER, Jan. 24.—For ten days we have had the most severe weather since the settlement of the country. Yesterday morning the thermometer stood 21 degrees below zero.

One cord of quartz taken from the Fisk lead last week yielded $507. Five cords of the same lead, crushed by a different mill, gave $1,007. The general average from the claim is $200 per cord.

Great uneasiness is felt about coaches of the C. O. C. line. One of the 19th and one of the 25th have not yet been heard from.

Jackalow Case.

TRENTON, N. J., Jan. 28.—The Government closed its evidence in the Jackalow case today for the defence. Bayard Taylor testified to seeing a person on the steamship Mississippi on the Japan Expedition, whom he thought to be Jackaloo. The prisoner's counsel contended that Long Island, where the alleged robbery and murder took place, was not a part of the high seas, and moved acquittal for want of jurisdiction. Consequently the indictment was defective. Government counsel responded, citing different authorities to prove that a sound is an arm of the sea.

Church Burned.

INDIANAPOLIS, Jan. 28.—The First Baptist Church in this city was destroyed by fire yesterday morning. Loss $8,000 to $10,000. No insurance.

WESTERN MATTERS.

DARING BURGLARY IN TOULON.—Last Sunday, while Mr. John Culbertson and his family were attending church, his dwelling house was broken open and robbed of over two thousand dollars in money, two valuable watches and other property. The money and property stolen belonged severally, to Mr. and Mrs. Culbertson, their son James, and an adopted daughter, Miss Helen. Mr. Culbertson's house is situated on the Kewanee road, one of our principal thoroughfares, about half a mile out of town, and can be seen from the second story of several houses in town; and in view of these facts, we consider the act one of the most reckless and daring outrages ever perpetrated in this part of the country. Three young men of this place: James Magee, Wm. Schermerhorn and Crayton Swaim, were immediately arrested on suspicion. The time for their examination was postponed till next Monday, and they were remanded to jail. Meanwhile men were employed in search of the money and evidence. Tracks in the snow were found through the woods, and some of them corresponded with a pair of boots on one of the prisoners' feet. Mr. Harvey Rockwell, happening to get on one of these tracks, followed it up and found, concealed in a hollow tree, about $500 in money, which Mr. Culbertson identified. On Monday evening Reuben Shockly was arrested and committed to jail. Intense excitement prevails in this community in consequence of this daring crime. —*Toulon (Stark Co.) News.*

FATAL ACCIDENT.—Mr. James Carey, a respectable farmer from Farm Ridge, met his death on Wednesday under the following circumstances. He was returning home from Ottawa with a two horse wagon. A little beyond the old Tracy place, in South Ottawa, on the road going eastward something gave way about the harness of the off horse. He dropped his lines, stepped around, fixed the harness and was returning to take the lines, when just as he had passed the hub of the near hind wheel, he was caught by the like hub of another wagon coming down, and crushed between the two. He died in fifteen minutes. There was another man with Carey, who called to the man that had passed to stop; that he had killed Mr. Carey; but the man, saying he could'nt help it, drove on.—*Ottawa Republican.*

—Wesley B. Fisher, who has been in the Grundy County jail for the last ten years, under conviction for murdering his wife, died on Monday last of consumption, induced by his long confinement in a damp, uncomfortable jail.

DEATH BY SUPPOSED HYDROPHOBIA.—Our community have been pained at the sudden death of Mrs. Eli Strawn, which occurred in this town on Wednesday night last. She was taken suddenly ill on Saturday, and soon after exhibited the usual symptoms of hydrophobia, which continued at intervals until her death. Sometimes her convulsions were so violent that it required extraordinary force to hold her. We are informed that she was bitten by a dog supposed to be rabid, about 30 years ago, and to that, according to the prevailing opinion, is attributed her melancholy sickness and death.—*Ottawa Republican.*

PERSONAL.—We had the pleasure of meeting yesterday Col. J. F. Bates and Capt. R. G. Herron of Dubuque, who have been on a visit to Iowa City, to see the Governor in relation to military affairs. We learn from them that the 1st Reg. Iowa Militia, (composed of four companies at Dubuque, one at Delhi, and one at Independence,) is in a flourishing condition, and are ready to respond to the call of the Governor at short notice. We understand that already enough uniformed companies to make three full regiments have signified their willingness to co-operate for the maintenance of the Union.—*Davenport Gazette.*

MISCELLANEOUS.

THE AMERICANISMS OF LANGUAGE.—There is a growing tendency in this age to appropriate the most expressive words of other languages, and after a while to incorporate them into our own; thus the word Cephalic, which is from the Greek, signifying "for the head," is now becoming popularized in connection with Mr. Spalding's great Headache remedy, but it will soon be used in a more general way, and the word Cephalic will become as common as Electrotype and many others whose distinction as foreign words has been worn away by common usage until they seem "native and to the manor born."

'ardly Realized.

Hi 'ad 'n 'orrible 'eadache this hafternoon, hand stepped into the hapothecaries hand says hi to the man, "Can you hease me of an 'eadache?" "Does it hache 'ard," says 'e. "Hexceedingly," says hi, hand upon that 'e gave me a Cephalic Pill, hand 'pon me 'onor it cured me so quick that I 'ardly realized I 'ad 'ad an 'eadache.

☞ HEADACHE is the favorite sign by which nature makes known any deviation whatever from the natural state of the brain, and viewed in this light it may be looked on as a safeguard intended to give notice of disease which might otherwise escape attention, till too late to be remedied; and its indications should never be neglected. Headaches may be classified under two names, viz: Symptomatic and Idiopathic. Symptomatic Headache is exceedingly common and is the precursor of a great variety of diseases, among which are Apoplexy, Gout, Rheumatism and all febrile diseases. In its nervous form it is sympathetic of disease of the stomach constituting SICK HEADACHE, of hepatic disease constituting BILIOUS HEADACHE, of worms, constipation and other disorders of the bowels, as well as renal and uterine affections. Diseases of the heart are very frequently attended with Headaches; Anæmia and plethora are also affections which frequently occasion headache. Idiopathic Headache is also very common, being usually distinguished by the name of NERVOUS HEADACHE, sometimes coming on suddenly in a state of apparently sound health and prostrating at once the mental and physical energies, and in other instances it comes on slowly, heralded by depression of spirits or acerbity of temper. In most instances the pain is in the front of the head, over one or both eyes, and sometimes provoking vomiting; under this class may also be named NEURALGIA.

For the treatment of either class of Headache the Cephalic Pills have been found a sure and safe remedy, relieving the most acute pains in a few minutes, and by its subtle power eradicating the diseases of which Headache is the unerring index.

BRIDGET.—Missus wants you to send her a box of Cephalic Glue, no, a bottle of Prepared Pills,—but I'm thinking that's not just it naither; but perhaps ye'll be after knowing what it is. Ye see she's nigh dead and gone with the Sick Headache, and wants some more of that same as relaived her before.

DRUGGIST.—You must mean Spalding's Cephalic Pills.

BRIDGET.—Och! sure now and you've sed it, here's the quarther and giv me the Pills and dont be all day about it aither.

Constipation or Costiveness

No one of the "many ills flesh is heir to" is so prevalent, so little understood, and so much neglected as Costiveness. Often originating in carelessness, or sedentary habits; it is regarded as a slight disorder of too little consequence to excite anxiety, while in reality it is the precursor and companion of many of the most fatal and dangerous diseases, and unless early eradicated it will bring the sufferer to an untimely grave. Among the lighter evils of which costiveness is the usual attendant are Headache, Colic, Rheumatism, Foul Breath, Piles, and others of like nature, while a long train of frightful diseases such as Malignant Fevers, Abcesses, Dysentery, Diarrhœa, Dyspepsia, Apoplexy, Epilepsy, Paralysis, Hysteria, Hypochondriasis, Melancholy and Insanity, first indicate their presence in the system by this alarming symptom. Not unfrequently the diseases named originate in Constipation, but take on an independent existence unless the cause is eradicated in an early stage. From all these considerations it follows that the disorder should receive immediate attention whenever it occurs, and no person should neglect to get a box of Cephalic Pills on the first appearance of the complaint, as their timely use will expel the insidious approaches of disease and destroy this dangerous foe to human life.

A Real Blessing

PHYSICIAN.—Well, Mrs. Jones, how is that headache?

MRS. JONES.—Gone! Doctor, all gone! the pill you sent cured me in just twenty minutes, and I wish you would send more so that I can have them handy.

PHYSICIAN.—You can get them at any Druggists. Call for Cephalic Pills, I find they never fail, and I recommend them in all cases of Headache.

MRS. JONES.—I shall send for a box directly, and shall tell all my suffering friends, for they are A REAL BLESSING.

TWENTY MILLIONS OF DOLLARS SAVED.—Mr. Spalding has sold two millions of bottles of his celebrated Prepared Glue and it is estimated each bottle saves at least ten dollars worth of broken furniture, thus making an aggregate of twenty millions of dollars reclaimed from total loss by this valuable invention. Having made his Glue a household word, he now proposes to do the world still greater service by curing all the aching heads with his Cephalic Pills, and if they are as good as his Glue, Headaches will soon vanish away like snow in July.

☞ OVER EXCITEMENT, and the mental care and anxiety incident to close attention to business or study, are among the numerous causes of Nervous Headache. The disordered state of mind and body incident to this distressing complaint is a fatal blow to all energy and ambition. Sufferers by this disorder can always obtain speedy relief from these distressing attacks by using one of the Cephalic Pills whenever the symptoms appear. It quiets the overtasked brain, and soothes the strained and jarring nerves, and relaxes the tension of the stomach which always accompanies and aggravates the disordered condition of the brain.

FACT WORTH KNOWING.—Spalding's Cephalic Pills are a certain cure for Sick Headache, Bilious Headache, Nervous Headache, Costiveness and General Debility.

GREAT DISCOVERY.—Among the most important of all the great medical discoveries of this age may be considered the system of vaccination for protection from Small Pox, the Cephalic Pill for relief of Headache, and the use of Quinine for the prevention of Fevers, either of which is a sure specific, whose benefits will be experienced by suffering humanity long after their discoverers are forgotten.

☞ Did you ever have the Sick Headache? Do you remember the throbbing temple, the fevered brow, the loathing and disgust at the sight of food. How totally unfit you were for pleasure, conversation or study. One of the Cephalic Pills would have relieved you from all the suffering which you then experienced. For this and other purposes you should always have a box of them on hand to use as occasion requires.

Cephalic Pills

CURE

Sick Headache,

CURE

Nervous Headache

CURE

All kinds of

Headache.

By the use of these Pills the periodic attacks of NERVOUS or SICK HEADACHE may be prevented; and if taken at the commencement of an attack immediate relief from pain and sickness will be obtained.

They seldom fail in removing the NAUSEA and HEADACHE to which females are so subject.

They act gently upon the bowels—removing COSTIVENESS.

For LITERARY MEN, STUDENTS, Delicate Females, and all persons of SEDENTARY HABITS, they are valuable as a LAXATIVE,

IMPROVING THE APPETITE,

Giving TONE and VIGOR to the digestive organs, and restoring the natural elasticity and strength of the whole system.

The CEPHALIC PILLS are the result of long investigation and carefully conducted experiments, having been in use many years, during which time they have

Prevented and Relieved

a vast amount of pain and suffering from Headache, whether originating in the NERVOUS system or from a deranged state of the STOMACH.

They are entirely vegetable in their composition, and may be taken at all times with perfect safety without making any change of diet, and the

Absence of any Disagreeable Taste,

RENDERS IT EASY TO ADMINISTER THEM TO CHILDREN.

BEWARE OF COUNTERFEITS!

The genuine have five signatures of Henry C. Spalding on each Box.

Sold by Druggists and all other Dealers in Medicines.

A Box will be sent by mail prepaid on receipt of the

PRICE, 25 CENTS.

All orders should be addressed to

HENRY C. SPALDING,

48 Cedar Street, New York

oc6-dwly-ly

Commission Merchants.

I HAVE THIS DAY DISPOSED of my interest in the Commission Business to Messrs. Mellen & Olmsted, whom I cheerfully recommend to my friends and the patrons of the late firm of Weller, Mudd & Mellen, as being fully entitled to their confidence, and respectfully solicit for them a continuance of the patronage so liberally bestowed upon us. JESSE WELLER.

CHICAGO, January 22, 1861. ja24-d6t

MELLEN & OLMSTED, COMMISSION MERCHANTS, [Successors to Jesse Weller and Weller, Mudd & Mellen,] 176 South Water Street. Advances made on Consignments to us and to our friends South and East. REFER TO E. I. Tinkham & Co., Chicago; Perkins & Wagner, St. Louis; Putnam, Olmsted & Co., Burlington, Iowa. J. T. MELLEN, late of Weller, Mudd & Mellen. E. G. OLMSTED, late with Putnam, Olmsted & Co., Burlington, Iowa. ja24-d&w-3m

W. SCOTT STEWART, Produce Commission Merchant, NO. 1 BOARD OF TRADE BUILDINGS. oct d1361y CHICAGO, ILLINOIS.

SHERMAN & HALL, Produce and Commission Merchants, 97......SOUTH WATER STREET......97. Liberal cash advances on Flour, Grain, Seeds, Provisions and Dried Fruits, for sale in this market or shipment East. ja9'61-ly

CASH ADVANCES. WAKEFIELD, NASH & CO., Liverpool and London. Liberal Cash Advances will be made on consignments to the above house of BACON, LARD PROVISIONS AND PRODUCE generally, by [oc9'61y] THOMAS NASH.

C. T. WHEELER, Successor to FLINT & WHEELER, COMMISSION MERCHANT, No. 7 Board of Trade Building, Chicago, Ill. Cash advances made on consignments of Flour, Grain, Provisions, &c., for sale in this market or for shipment East. [jal-d789-1m] C. T. WHEELER.

A. PEUGNET, Commission Merchant. Personal attention given to the purchase and sale of Grain, Flour and Country Produce generally. OFFICE NO. 2 HILLIARD'S BLOCK, N. E. cor. S. Water and Clark sts. Post Office Box 4081. REFERENCES:—Hon. Wm. B. Ogden, Chicago, Ill.; Hon. B. W. Raymond, do.; Isaac Cook, Esq., do.; A. W. Higby, Esq., do.; F. Harmony, Nephews & Co., New York; Geo. [illegible], Esq., do.; Tetterson Bros. & Co., do.; [illegible] Sons, do.; Jas. H. Lucas, Esq., St. Louis; Edward Tesson, Esq., do.; Chas. Chouteau, Esq., do. [no21'60]

☞ Liberal advances made on Consignments.

EDWARD SACKET, Commission Merchant, No. 186½ South Water street, between Old and New Board of Trade Buildings, Chicago, Ill. REFER to Merchants' Savings Loan and Trust Co., Chicago; Smith, Pollard & Co., Chicago; Parker Handy, Esq., Cashier, New York; A. Whitney & Sons, Philadelphia; F. F. Fowler & Co., New Orleans. au30-ly

FORD & NORTON, Storage and Commission Merchants, Fire Proof Warehouse, on Market street, between Lake and Randolph streets, Chicago, Ill. ☞ Liberal advances made on Consignments. SAMUEL A. FORD. [se17'60-ly] NATHANIEL NORTON.

PITKIN & CO., General Commission Merchants, 119 SOUTH WATER STREET, CHICAGO, ILL. JAMES L. GATES. [jy29'60-ly] ALFRED E. PITKIN.

NORTON, ROBB & CO., Wholesale Dealers in GROCERIES AND FISH, And General Commission Merchants, No. 16 River Street, Chicago, Ill. HORACE NORTON. CHAS. ROBB. E. S. NORTON. ap17-c331-ly

FINLEY, HOYT & RUMSEY, COMMISSION MERCHANTS, 13 South La Salle Street, Old United States Custom House Buildings, Chicago. JAS. W. FINLEY. J. M. HOYT. I. P. RUMSEY.

CARD.—In withdrawing from the Commission Business, we take great pleasure in recommending the above firm to our friends and patrons and solicit for them a continuance of their business. Having known them for several years, we cheerfully recommend them as good business men, and in every respect reliable. no12-d424-6m FLINT & WHEELER.

CHAMBERLAIN & SEYMOUR, COMMISSION MERCHANTS, For the purchase and sale of GRAIN, FLOUR, PRODUCE & MERCHANDISE, No. 1 Pardee's Building, corner of Wells and South Water streets, Chicago, Illinois. Liberal advances made on consignments. F. V. CHAMBERLAIN. [de5'60] H. W. SEYMOUR.

BAILIE & SEYMOUR, PRODUCE AND GENERAL COMMISSION MERCHANTS, Office 186 South Water st., Pomeroy's Building. Post Office Drawer 6187, Chicago. JAS. H. BAILIE. [illegible] SEYMOUR. REFERENCES—Sturges, Buckingham & Co.; Wm. Martin, General Freight Agent C. B. & Q. R. R. au16-d891-ly

GRIFFIN BROTHERS, Commission Merchants, NO. 5 POMEROY'S BLOCK, Corner South Water and Clark streets, Chicago. Advances made on consignments. R. P. GRIFFIN. [mh29'60-ly] A. GRIFFIN.

MILES, WRIGHT & SHERMAN, PRODUCE COMMISSION MERCHANTS, DEALERS IN Every Description of Country Produce on Commission Exclusively. 20 and 22 ......LASALLE STREET...... 20 and 22 CHICAGO.

UNDERWOOD & CO., COMMISSION MERCHANTS, 152 South Water St., Chicago. mh2'58

ALBERT MORSE & CO., Produce Commission Merchants, 196......SOUTH WATER STREET......196 Albin's Building, Chicago. Business conducted strictly on Commission. [jy23-ly-dw

WATSON V. COE & CO., COMMISSION MERCHANTS For the purchase and sale of PORK, FLOUR, GRAIN AND STOCK, No. 216½ South Water Street, Chicago. WATSON V. COE. WM. H. AIKEN. S. L. UNDERWOOD. de29-ly

CULVER & COMPANY, COMMISSION MERCHANTS, 216 South Water Street. B. F. CULVER. [ja18'61] C. S. CULVER.

THOMPSON, BONHAM & CO., EXCLUSIVE COMMISSION MERCHANTS, NO. 23 SOUTH WATER STREET, CHICAGO, ILL. REFER TO—Merchants' Savings, Loan and Trust Co., Alonzo Richmond & Co., Hon. Jno. C. Haines, Chicago; J. H. Drake & Co., N. Y.; R. S. King, Buffalo. [au16-6m-ly]

TURPIN, LAKE & CO., COMMISSION MERCHANTS, No. 182 1-2 South Water St., Chicago. T. A. TURPIN. WELLS LAKE. D. J. LAKE. [jy'59]

RUMSEY, BROTHER & CO., Commission Merchants, Give their exclusive attention to the purchase and sale of Flour, Grain, and other Produce, on Commission. No. 146 S. Water, cor. Clark st., Chicago. [no28-ly]

ALLEN HOWES, COMMISSION MERCHANT, 135 South Water Street, Chicago, Ill. [se17'60-ly]

S. HOLMES & SON, Beef and Pork Packers, AND PROVISION MERCHANTS. Office No. 12 River Street. PACKING HOUSE NORTH BRANCH, CHICAGO. Dealers in BEEF, PORK, HAMS, SHOULDERS, LARD, ETC. ☞ Highest market price for Cattle and Hogs. REFER TO Bankers and Business Men generally at Quincy, Ill., St. Louis and Chicago Bank; J. Young Scammon, Esq., President Marine Bank; J. H. Dunham, Esq., President Merchants' Savings Loan and Trust Company, and Messrs. G. S. Hubbard & Co., Chicago. SAM'L HOLMES. [se5-65-ly] M. V. B. HOLMES.

MURRY NELSON, PRODUCE Commission and Shipping Merchant, NO. 214 SOUTH WATER STREET. (Agent for the Fulton Starch Works, Oswego Co., N. Y.) Liberal cash advances on Flour and Grain for shipment to Oswego or New York, or in store, giving the shipper the privilege of selling in either market for one commission. ap18

BEDFORD, MEREDITH & CO., COMMISSION MERCHANTS, No. 219 South Water Street, Chicago, give their exclusive attention to the purchase and sale of Flour, Grain and all kinds of Produce, Stock, &c. Liberal advances made on consignments. Agents for Kiln Dried Corn Meal. Refer to E. I. Tinkham & Co., Chicago; Ellis, McAlpin & Co., Cincinnati. ja17-ly

SPAFFORD, STEWART & CO., Produce Commission Merchants. Personal attention given to sales of Grain, Flour, Provisions and Country Produce generally. Business exclusively Commission. Advances made on consignments. 117 Kinzie street, Chicago. [illegible] G. H. SPAFFORD. R. STEWART. E. F. W. [illegible]

ALLEN VANE & CO., COMMISSION MERCHANTS, For the sale of Flour, Grain, Beef, Pork, Hams, Lard, Butter, Cheese, Seeds, Dried Fruits, &c. 139 South Water street, Chicago. Agents for Hamburg and Western Reserve Cheese. ALLEN VANE. [au15a24-ly] R. STORR.

WILLIAMS & HOUGHTELING, COMMISSION MERCHANTS, No. 119½ South Water street, second door West of Wells street Bridge, give their exclusive attention to the sale and purchase of all kinds of Produce Stock, &c. on Commission. Cash advances made on Bills of Lading and property in store. Refer to George Smith & Co., Marine Bank, and George Steel & Co. J. M. WILLIAMS. [ja19-ly] W. D. HOUGHTELING.

NEELY, LAWRENCE & CO., COMMISSION MERCHANTS for the purchase and sale of Grain, Flour, Provisions, and Country Produce generally. Business exclusively Commission. Also dealers in Salt, Lime, Water-Lime, Stucco, Plastering Hair, Land Plaster, &c., &c., at 236, 238 and 240 South Water street. A. E. NEELY. E. F. LAWRENCE. W. S. WINSLOW. [mh31'60-ly] E. F. LAWRENCE.

CHARLES RANDOLPH, GENERAL COMMISSION MERCHANT, No. 3 Loomis Building, Corner of Clark and South Water streets. Advances made on Consignments. au18-ly

TO PRINTERS.—A Ruggles' Card Cutter for sale. Address WM. H. RAND, Tribune Office. [illegible]

Legal Advertisements.

STATE OF ILLINOIS, COOK COUNTY, S. S. Cook County [illegible] February Term, A. D. 1861. [illegible] Sawyer and [illegible] and John L. Dennick. [illegible]

Public notice is hereby given to the said [illegible] and John L. Dennick that [illegible] from the office of the Clerk of said Circuit Court [illegible] twenty-nine days directed to the Sheriff of [illegible] County, which said writ has been returned [illegible] and John L. Dennick shall personally be and appear before the said Cook County Circuit Court [illegible] Court House, in the city of Chicago, on the first Monday of February, A. D. 1861, give special bail, and plead to the said plaintiff's action, judgment will be entered against you, and in favor of the said Sawyer, [illegible] so much of the property attached as may be sufficient to satisfy the said judgment and costs will be sold to satisfy the same. WM. H. CHURCH, Clerk. GALLUP & HITCHCOCK, Pl'ff's Att'y.

NOTICE OF SALE.—Whereas default has been made in the conditions of a certain Mortgage bearing date on the first day of [illegible] A. D. eighteen hundred and fifty [illegible] executed by the Sheboygan and Mississippi Railroad Company, to Samuel [illegible], in the City of New York, in the State of New York, and duly recorded [illegible] in the office of the Register of Deeds of [illegible] County, in the State of Wisconsin, [illegible] pages, on Pages 98 to 107 inclusive [illegible] which, by virtue of the power of sale contained in said mortgage [illegible] Trustee in his place. Now, therefore, by virtue of the power of sale contained in said mortgage [illegible] in the City of Sheboygan [illegible] the afternoon of that day [illegible] public auction [illegible] for the payment of two [illegible] thirty-six thousand and ninety-five [illegible] dollars [illegible] cents ($236,095.41), the amount of [illegible] by said mortgage now outstanding [illegible] thereon unpaid, being the amount claimed [illegible] thereon, the mortgaged premises described in said mortgage [illegible] all the Railroad of said Company from the City of Sheboygan to the City of Fond du Lac [illegible] together with all the rights of way [illegible] railways, rails, bridges, fences [illegible] and other buildings, and all the lands [illegible] made by said Sheboygan and Mississippi Railroad Company [illegible] said first division of their railway or roads [illegible] and also all the locomotive engines, tenders [illegible] every kind, machinery, machine shops, tools [illegible] per equipment, working, operating and [illegible] the said railroad then owned or thereafter [illegible] the said Sheboygan and Mississippi Railroad Company [illegible] with all and appurtenances and were to be used and taken as a part thereof. SAMUEL P. BENSON, Trustee.

December 18th, 1860. [illegible]

MORTGAGE SALE.—Whereas John T. Sherman, of the City of New York [illegible] before mortgaged unto the undersigned [illegible] of Newark, New Jersey, by mortgage dated [illegible] 8th, A. D. 1855, and recorded in the Recorder's Office of Cook County, May 15th, 1855, in Book 50 of Mortgages, Page 556, certain premises hereinafter described to secure the payment of a certain draft for [illegible] hundred dollars, dated July 3d, A. D. 1855, and also of a note for fourteen hundred dollars, dated [illegible] February 1st, A. D. 1856, in three years from the first day of February, 1855, and also to secure the payment of semi-annual interest on the same [illegible] of April, A. D. 1855; and, whereas, default has been made in the payment of two semi-annual payments of interest, which have fallen due on said draft and note, and I have therefore elected to declare the said principal sums due and payable. Now, therefore, notice is hereby given that pursuant to the power contained in the said mortgage, I shall sell at public auction, at the Court House in the City of Chicago, in the County of Cook, on the thirty-first day of January, A. D. 1861, at ten o'clock in the forenoon of that day, to the highest bidder for cash, the said mortgaged premises, to-wit:—Lot seventeen (17), in Block number fifteen (15), in Johnson, Roberts & Storrs' Addition to Chicago, in the County of Cook, and State of Illinois, and all right and equity of redemption of the said John T. Sherman, his heirs and assigns therein. Dated Chicago Dec. 22d, A. D. 1860. JOHN S. PORTER, Mortgagee. FARWELL & SMITH, Att'ys.

STATE OF ILLINOIS, County of Cook, S. S.—Circuit Court of Cook County, February Term, 1861. Samuel F. Smith vs. Thomas Hughes and Joseph B. Henshaw. In Chancery. Affidavit of the non-residence of Thomas Hughes and Joseph B. Henshaw, defendants above named, having been filed in the office of the Clerk of said Circuit Court of Cook County. Notice is hereby given to the said Thomas Hughes and Joseph B. Henshaw, that the complainants filed their bill of complaint in said Court on the Chancery side thereof, on the first day of [illegible] 1860, and that a summons thereupon issued out of said Court against said defendants, returnable on the first Monday of October next (1860), as is by law required. Now, unless you, the said Thomas Hughes and Joseph B. Henshaw shall personally be and appear before the said Circuit Court of Cook County, on the first day of the next term thereof to be holden at Chicago, in said County, on the third Monday of February, 1861, and plead, answer or demur to the said complainant's bill of complaints, the same, and the matters and things therein charged and stated, will be taken as confessed, and a decree entered against you according to the prayer of said bill. WM. H. CHURCH, Clerk. STARK & ISHAM, Compl'ts Sol'rs.

MORTGAGEE'S SALE.—Whereas Jacob Russell and Mary H. Russell, his wife, both of the City of Chicago, and State of Illinois, did execute and deliver to the undersigned their certain indenture of mortgage, bearing date the [illegible] day of July, A. D. 1859, to secure the payment of a certain promissory note of even date therewith, given by the said Jacob Russell for the sum of Fourteen Thousand Dollars, ($14,000) payable five years after date, to the order of, at the City Bank of Boston, Massachusetts, and providing that the interest thereon, which should be at the rate of ten per cent. per annum, should also be payable at said City Bank of Boston, semi-annually on the first days of January and July in each and every year. On the second day of January and 1st July each year, which said mortgage is recorded in the Recorder's office of Cook County, State of Illinois, in Book [illegible] of Mortgages, at Page [illegible]; and, whereas, default has been made in the payment of the installment of interest due the second day of January, 1860, and also in the payment of the installment of interest due the second day of July, 1860, and both of said installments remain unpaid. Now, therefore, public notice is hereby given that James C. Merrill, Trustee and Mortgagee aforesaid, of the city of Boston and State of Massachusetts, assigned for the collection of said mortgage, for the purpose of [illegible] the principal sum secured thereby to be now due, by reason of said default in payment of interest, and that I shall, in pursuance and by virtue of the power and authority in me vested by said mortgage, on Thursday, the thirteenth day of December, A. D. 1860, at ten o'clock in the forenoon of said day, at the north door of the Court House, in the city of Chicago, sell at public auction, to the highest bidder for cash, the premises in said mortgage described, to-wit:

That piece or parcel of land known and described as lot four (4), in block seventeen (17), in the school section addition to Chicago, having a frontage of eighty (80) feet front on Michigan avenue, and one hundred and eighty (180) feet in depth to the alley in the rear, according to the plan recorded in Cook County, together with the dwelling-house and other improvements thereon. JAMES C. MERRILL, Trustee and Mortgagee.

J. M. PARKER, Attorney.

The above sale is postponed till Wednesday, the sixteenth day of January, A. D. 1861, at the same hour and place. JAMES C. MERRILL, Trustee and Mortgagee.

J. M. PARKER, Attorney. Chicago, Dec. 13th, 1860.

The above sale is further postponed till Friday, the eighth day of February, A. D. 1861, at the same hour and place. JAMES C. MERRILL, Trustee and Mortgagee.

J. M. PARKER, Attorney. Chicago, January 16th, 1861.

MASTER'S SALE.—Circuit Court of Cook County. Jonas C. Hearts, complt. vs. Andrew J. Brown, Harvey B. Hurd, Paul Cornell, Edward B. Hurd, Joseph Perham, Edmund D. [illegible], C. Buckle, Horatio G. Loomis, Elizabeth [illegible], Palmer, Caleb Shaw, W. Hayward, [illegible] son, and Alexander T. Stewart, John T. Ring, [illegible] Warden and George Fox, surviving partners of [illegible] H. Burrows, deceased, def'ts. In Chancery. [illegible] Public notice is hereby given that I, L. C. Paine Freer, Master in Chancery of Cook County, Illinois, will, on the 9th day of January, 1861, at the north door of the Court House, in said County of Cook, in the City of Chicago, at ten o'clock in the forenoon of said day, sell at public auction to the highest and best bidder, all the following parcels of real estate, to-wit:—Lots numbered one (1), two (2), [illegible] five (5), eighteen (18), nineteen (19), twenty (20), twenty-one (21), in Brown & Hurd's subdivision of one (1), two (2), three (3), four (4), five (5), six (6), eight (8), ten (10), eleven (11), twelve (12), thirteen (13), fourteen (14), fifteen (15), and sixteen (16), [illegible] three (3) in Carpenter's Addition to Chicago, in the City of Chicago, County of Cook and State of Illinois.

Master in Chancery of Cook County. L. C. PAINE FREER.

Chicago, January 7th, 1861.

EXECUTORS' SALE.—The Low Pressure Steamer MICHIGAN, with her Furniture, Tackle and Appurtenances, will be sold at public auction at the dock of H. W. Newberry & Co., in Detroit on the 5th day of February, 1861, at 2 o'clock P. M. The above steamer was thoroughly repaired in the winter of 1859, and is now in good condition, and is of 842 41-95 tons burthen.

TERMS—One-half cash, and remainder in six and twelve months, bearing interest from day of sale.

H. W. & W. C. NEWBERRY, Executors of Estate of Oliver Newberry.

Detroit, January 11th, 1861.

OAK ORCHARD ACID SPRINGS.

These Springs are situated in the Valley of the Oak Orchard Creek, in the town of Alabama, Genesee County, N. Y., eight miles south of the village of Medina, on the Erie Canal, and fourteen miles from Batavia. The principal Acid Springs are three in number; besides these are six others. They are all located within a circuit of about fifty rods. The medicinal qualities of these waters are fully shown in the subjoined testimonials. They contain a very large amount of Sulphur, Sulphuric Acid, Sulphate of Lime, and Protosulphate of Iron. The great medicinal virtues possessed by these waters depend very largely upon the presence, in such unusual quantities of these valuable Substances. Hundreds of cases of disease, especially those resulting from the Scrofulous diathesis, have been cured by their use. In Skin Diseases—even in confirmed Leprosy—the waters have been signally successful.

Opinions of Medical and Scientific gentlemen are given in the circulars. The following eminent gentlemen speak in strong terms of the medicinal value of these waters:

Prof. Emmons, T. Romeyn Beck, M. D., of Albany; Jas. McNaughton, M. D., of Albany; Edward [illegible] M. D., of New York; Dr. Lo. Campbell, of Philadelphia, Mass.; Dr. J. S. Schuler, of Lockport, N. Y.; Dr. [illegible] so amend the waters confidently. Dr. Spring says, "[illegible] a case of chronic diarrhœa of several years' standing, which was cured by the use of the water. Dr. [illegible] says: "I am satisfied that these waters are highly valuable as medicinal agents." Dr. Campbell says: "They must be highly beneficial for all chronic diseases of the stomach and bowels."

Dr. S. P. White read a paper on the subject of these Waters before the Academy of Physicians in the city of New York, in which he states that the water is decidedly tonic, refrigerant and astringent properties, and that the classes of disease to which they are particularly adapted, are chronic affections of the digestive and urinary organs, and some of the cutaneous diseases; chronic dyspepsia, chronic diarrhœa, chronic dysentery, chronic affections of the kidneys, diabetes, [illegible] cases of passive hemorrhage, such as purpura hemorrhagica, and the colliquative sweats of hectic fever. The water may also be often used with advantage, he says, in cases of low typhoid fevers; in convalescence from protracted fevers, to excite the appetite and promote digestion; in diarrhœa, particularly such as are dependent on a relaxed or ulcerated state of the mucous membrane of the intestines. In cases of albuminuria, or Bright's disease, attended with phosphatic sediments, it is the suitable remedy, being preferable to mineral acids, as being more solvent, and less apt by continued use to disorder the stomach. In febrile diseases it may be used, properly diluted, as a great refrigerant, to diminish thirst and preternatural heat. In skin diseases, and in those forms of Dyspepsia connected with the alkaline condition of the stomach, as in Pyrosis or water brash, it will prove better than hydrochloric acid. In cases of colica pictonum, and other injurious consequences arising from the action of lead, this water may prove to be an admirable antidote. In chronic gastritis, laryngitis, chronic bronchial affection, catarrh, and asthma, chronic ophthalmia, (externally) as a gargle in ulcerated sore throat, in cases of salivation, and in hemorrhoids and piles, and also in gleet.

Dose.—When taken internally, a wine glass FULL of the Water, diluted, taken three times a day, is sufficient for an adult.

Other testimonials from Physicians, and other respectable individuals, may be seen on application to the Agent. Dealers supplied on liberal terms.

☞ No Water Genuine unless procured from H. W. BOSTWICK, Sole Agent, No. 574 Broadway, New York.

[illegible]

JOSEPH H. TUCKER, (Late of the firm of Tucker, Randolph & Carter,) COMMISSION MERCHANT, No. 6 Board of Trade Buildings, Chicago, Ill. Personal and exclusive attention given to a Commission Business. Advances made on property in store and for sale in this market, or for shipment East. [illegible]

DODWORTH'S MUSIC STORE, No. 6 Astor Place, N. Y. Publisher and Dealer in Foreign and American Music, Instruments, &c. [illegible] Compositions for the Piano Forte by the best authors. Sacred and Organ Music; Dance and Military Music for the Piano-Forte, sent by mail, postage free. Catalogues of Music may be sent instead of postage. Catalogues of Music for Brass Bands, Quadrille Bands, small and large orchestras, Price List of Instruments, sent free on application. The "Journal for Brass Bands," a new publication of Band Music, is issued on the 15th of each month; single Nos. at $1.75 or $15 per annum; also the "Companion," containing Marches, Melodies, &c. Price $1 each number. The Journal and Companion will be furnished [illegible] are issued and ready for purchasers. HARVEY B. DODWORTH, Director of Dodworth's Band.

100 Bbls. CRANBERRIES in prime order, for sale by NEWELL KNIGHT, corner Clark and Madison streets. [illegible]

CHICAGO TRIBUNE.

Daily, Tri-Weekly and Weekly.

EDITORS AND PROPRIETORS:

JOHN L. SCRIPPS, CHARLES H. [illegible], WILLIAM BROSS, JOSEPH MEDILL, ALFRED COWLES.

OFFICE NO. 51 CLARK STREET.

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Chicago Tribune.

WEDNESDAY, JANUARY 30, 18[illegible]

THE EXCURSIONISTS.

The excursionists from this city and [illegible]waukee were in Washington city ye[illegible]day, visiting both houses of Congress, [illegible] Old Pub. Func., and possibly testing [illegible] virtues of his "old rye." The teleg[illegible] reports J. B. as being quite jolly on acco[illegible] of the near approach of his release fr[illegible] office—a feeling in which the whole co[illegible]try shares to an extent unprecedented [illegible] our political history.

A full report of the banquet given to [illegible] excursionists, including toasts and speech[illegible] by the citizens of Philadelphia on Frid[illegible] evening last, will be found on the inside [illegible] to-day's TRIBUNE.

COERCION.

This term is misleading many men w[illegible] desire to be honest and patriotic. W[illegible] have before us a case precisely in poi[illegible] The Chief Justice of North Carolina h[illegible] recently written a letter in which he [illegible] presses himself strongly opposed to co[illegible]cion. But in the course of the letter h[illegible] gives his own views as to the course th[illegible] ought to be pursued by the U. S. Gover[illegible]ment, viz:

"To give up to the seceding States all the for[illegible] and arsenals within their limits, situate on th[illegible] main land, retaining and properly garrisoning su[illegible] as can only be approached by water. Our ships [illegible] war can command the sea and collect the revenu[illegible] without a collision. In this point of view it seem[illegible] providential that the States have no navies. S[illegible] revenues can be quietly collected, the postal [illegible]rangements can be stopped, and the States, bei[illegible] 'circled around' and left to cool reflection, wi[illegible] soon become convinced that their true interest [illegible] in the Union; in other words, 'the fire will bur[illegible] out of itself.'"

Now this is about the only kind and degree of coercion that anybody at the North has seriously proposed, and all that is generally believed to be necessary to save the Union and uphold the Government. Nobody in the loyal States desires the invasion and conquest of those which have rebelled. If coercion of that character is ever employed, it will doubtless be after the seceding States have initiated civil war by attempting to seize the National Capital, or, by an actual invasion of the States remaining true to the Union. The term coercion is employed by the secessionists to make capital for them at the North, just as they use the term submissionists to strengthen rebellion at the South.

CHICAGO PRODUCE AND PROVISION TRADE.

The receipts of Flour, Grain, &c., in this city during last week compare as follows:

	Past week.	Prev. week.	Cor. week 1860.
Flour, brls	18,386	16,673	4,797
Wheat, bu	81,227	137,806	40,328
Corn, bu	148,330	135,218	152,762
Oats, bu	4,064	9,251	26,714
Rye, bu	[illegible]	4,538	5,039
Barley, bu	[illegible]	11,991	8,433
Dressed Hogs, no	18,464	13,917	2,808
Live Hogs, no	10,283	12,430	3,697

The following table shows the estimated amount of Flour, Wheat, and Corn, in store in this city:

Flour, bbls	43,125
Wheat, bu	1,347,158
Corn, bu	712,306

PORK PACKING.

Although the packers are still nearly all at work yet, we have ascertained that there have been packed here this season a trifle over 200,000 hogs, and it is generally supposed that we will cut from thirty to forty thousand more before the close of the season. In 1859-60, there were cut in this city, 176,918 hogs; and in 1858-59, 185,000. Thus far, therefore, Chicago is second only to Cincinnati as the largest packing point in the Union.

The total receipts and shipments of hogs since the 1st of November till Saturday last compare with previous seasons as follows:

Season.	Received.	Shipped.
1860-61	288,736	72,479
1859-60	214,927	51,933
1858-59	234,440	40,585

THE MARKETS.

The markets for Breadstuffs during the past week have been quiet. Wheat has been less active and prices fell 1 to 1 1-2c. Corn has been dull, and sales yesterday show a decline on the week of 3-4c. Flour has been quiet, without material change in quotations. Provisions have ruled firm, and we quote an advance on the week in Mess Pork of 25c. Timothy Seed is in good demand and firm. Clover seed, however, is dull and prices have declined 25c per bushel. Highwines have declined 3 4c per gallon, and Alcohol, 3 to 4c.

FROM SPRINGFIELD.

LEGISLATIVE PROCEEDINGS.

[illegible]orts to Send Commissioners to Washington.

BANKING MATTERS.

[illegible]rrival of Mr. Bates, Chicago Merchants, Bankers, Aldermen, Distinguished Politicians and others.

[Special Dispatch to the Chicago Tribune.]

SPRINGFIELD, Jan. 29, 1861.

PROCEEDINGS IN THE HOUSE.

The House was occupied during the morning in a rambling debate upon Mr. Church's [illegible]ll to amend the usury laws, which was lost [illegible] a refusal of the House to engross for a third [illegible]ding. Mr. Kellogg's bill to amend the law [illegible] divorce coming up from the committee, [illegible]o recommended striking out the enacting [illegible]use, was debated on this motion and lost—[illegible]e House sustaining the report of the committee. Three bills only were introduced, and [illegible]ose not of a public or important character. [illegible] order to give the committees time to bring [illegible]ir work up, the House adjourned over until [illegible]morrow at 9 o'clock.

This afternoon, the Finance Committees of [illegible]e House and Senate having been made a [illegible]int Committee of Conference, met to adjust [illegible]e House and Senate bills for raising money [illegible] carry on the Government. The House bill, [illegible] before reported, provided for transferring [illegible],000 from the two-mill tax fund to the [illegible]enue fund; the Senate bill, to raise $50,000 [illegible] an issue of bonds. The Joint Committee [illegible]ed to recommend the borrowing of $200,[illegible] from the Illinois Central Railroad fund, [illegible],000 of which is now in the Treasury. A [illegible] for the purpose will probably be introduced into and pass both Houses to-morrow.

[illegible]ATE—REAL ESTATE LOAN AND TRUST COMPANY.

[illegible]r. Ogden's bill for an Act to incorporate [illegible] Real Estate Loan and Trust Company, was [illegible]orted back from the Committee on Banks [illegible] Incorporations, and its passage recom[illegible]ded. Mr. Higbee of Pike made the usual stereotyped objections to such bills, namely that they conferred banking privileges and the personal liability clause did not extend beyond the amount of stock held by each [illegible]holder. Mr. Ogden, in a candid and convincing speech of ten minutes, disposed of [illegible] objections in substance, as follows: The [illegible] of the bill was not to incorporate a [illegible], but merely an Association to loan money [illegible] real estate securities on long time. That [illegible]gh the aid of Companies like these capital [illegible] be obtained from Europe and invested [illegible] upon terms advantageous alike to borrower and lender, and that only by such instrumentalities can we at the West hope to [illegible] the means with which to develop the [illegible]ces of this country—because capitalists are willing to risk a certain amount in a [illegible] undertaking will not peril their whole [illegible] upon the success of an enterprise, [illegible] management of which they cannot control.

That the application of the rule contended for by the Senator from Pike would exclude the Legislature from chartering Railroad [illegible]panies and deprive us of all the benefits [illegible]ed from such undertakings.

[illegible]ECLOSURE OF RAILROAD MORTGAGES.

[illegible] Ogden introduced a bill for an Act to [illegible] the title of purchasers of railroads sold [illegible] foreclosure and other proceedings. This [illegible] important bill, for it authorizes bondholders of a road, whenever default is made in [illegible] payment of interest, to sell or foreclose the [illegible] in conformity with its terms, and